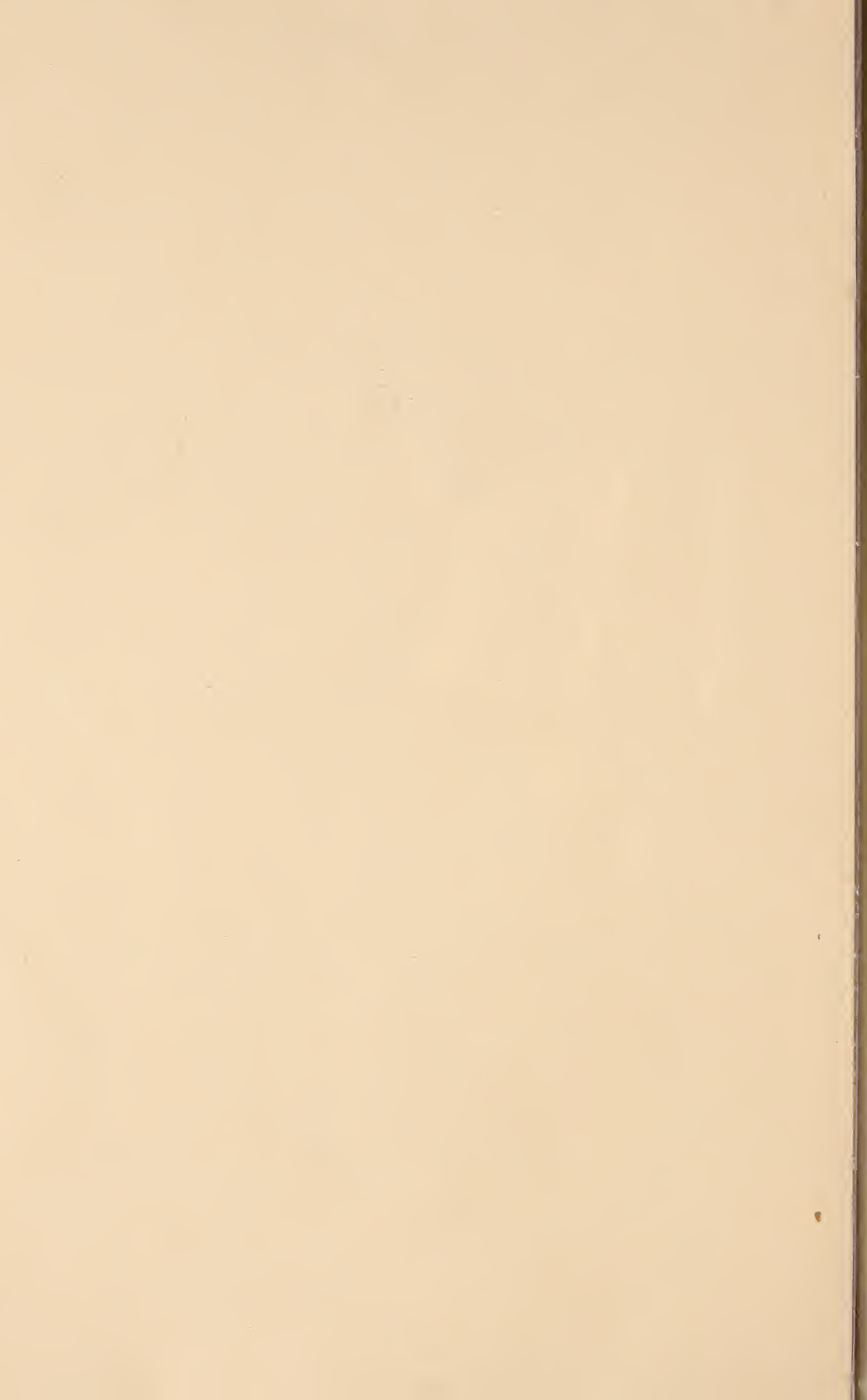


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Park's Floral Magazine

Vol. XLVIII, No. 6.  
Established 1871.

LAPARK, PA., JUNE, 1912.

1 Year 10 Cts.  
6 Years 50 Cts.



## GIANT FRAGRANT SNAPDRAGONS.

**T**HOSE who know only the old-fashioned Snapdragons have a surprise in store if they raise a few plants of the New Giant Fragrant sorts. The improvement is marvelous in size of flower and spike, and in the superb new colors and variegations. I offer the finest quality of seeds grown by specialists in Germany, at the uniform rate of 5 cts. per packet, or four packets 15 cts.

White	Fiery Scarlet	Coral Red	Yellow striped red	White striped red	Crimson white throat
Rose	Dark Scarlet	Crimson	Cream striped red	Carmine with wh.	Yellow and orange
Black	Double white	Chamois	Golden Queen	Carmine wh thr't	Scarlet, gold and wh.
Delila	New spotted	Deep rose	Superb Special Mixture, all sorts, 5 cts. per pkt., 4 pkts. 15 cts.		

Only 5 cents per packet, four packets 15 cts. Magazine three years and four packets 35 cts.

All of these Snapdragons are fine for beds in summer or pots in winter, are easily started and grown, and will give great satisfaction. Seedlings started this month will begin to bloom in a few weeks, and bloom freely and continuously until the snow flies. Try them.

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.**

P. S. I can also supply the new Dwarf Snapdragons in colors or mixture; also the Tom Thumb sorts in white, orange, rose, striped and crimson. These are fine for beds. 5 cts per pkt.





## A GRAND FOLIAGE BED

A showy and beautiful foliage bed can be made by simply planting *Canna robusta*. In rich soil kept moist the plants will grow eight feet high and make a grand display. It is the easiest grown and the most robust of Cannas. The huge, bronzy foliage surmounted by spikes of scarlet bloom always excites attention and admiration. Set the big tubers eighteen inches to two feet apart. Even a dozen tubers will make a fine bed. Now is the time to buy and plant. Only 50 cents a dozen, three dozen for \$1.00, mailed. Order this month.

**GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

## DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

I offer the beautiful Tuberous Begonias this month as follows:

**White, 5 cts.    Scarlet, 5 cts.    Rose, 5 cts.**  
**Yellow, 5 cts.    Salmon, 5 cts.    Orange, 5 cts.**  
**Red, rare and fine, 5 cts.**

The tubers are not large, but in good condition, and will be sure to produce fine plants and the most handsome flowers. Now is the time to pot them. They will soon come into bloom. Full directions for culture will accompany the bulbs.

**SPECIAL TERMS:** I will mail the entire collection, 7 tubers, adding a fine large Gloxinia gratis, for only 35 cents, or three lots for \$1.00, or 7 lots—49 Begonias and 7 Gloxinias—different sorts, all for \$2.00. Order this month. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**



## SOME CHOICE PLANTS.

**Amaryllis, Aigberth Giant.**—The finest of Amaryllis, flowers of enormous size, and of richest colors from white to dark crimson. Mixed, 50c each, \$5 a doz.  
**Aspedistra lurida variegata.**—The best of foliage plants for ordinary use. Will bear gas, cold and neglect that would kill many other plants. Each 30 cents, four plants \$1.00.

**Imantophyllum miniatum.**—A splendid pot plant bearing scapes of elegant Amaryllis-like flowers every season. Easily grown. 30c each, 4 plants \$1, mailed.

**Golden Calla.**—*Richardia Elliotana* is a superb, golden-flowered Calla, with spotted foliage. It is sure to bloom, and is a fine pot plant. Keep the tubers dry during winter. 30 cents each, 4 tubers \$1, mailed.

## SPLENDID NAMED MONTBRETIAS.

For 25 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and eight splendid named Montbretias—bulbs usually sold at 5 cents each. These flowers are almost or quite hardy at the North, bloom freely all summer, and thrive well in almost any situation. Without the Magazine I will mail the bulbs for 15 cts. Order this month.

**Montbretia Crocosmiflora,** scarlet and yellow, very fine 5  
**Bouquet Parfait,** vermillion, yellow eye 5  
**Etoile de Feu,** (Star of Fire), bright vermillion, gold center 5  
**Gerbe d'Or,** golden yellow, beautiful 5

**Montbretia Rayon d'Or,** (Sunbeam), rich yellow, spotted brown 5  
**Soleil d'Or,** light yellow, rare and handsome 5  
**Poisi Grandiflora,** inside golden, outside bright red 5  
**Rosea,** bright salmon rose, distinct and fine 5

**Get Up a Club.**—To anyone who will send me four subscriptions upon the above offer (\$1.00) I will send the Magazine a year and the eight Montbretias above described. **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I belong to an agricultural club of children from 9 to 18 years old, and every member has a flower and vegetable garden. I rarely miss a day at school. My sister Mamie is the teacher. We live six miles from town. We have cement walks all around our house and down to the road. We have many flowers, and as we live near the creek my friend, Mary Hula, and I go down there and dig wild Violets.

Medford, Okla., Apr. 12, 1912.    Beryl Cole.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years old. My parents have lived here for 23 years. We have lots of flowers, birds and shade trees. Some trees are larger than our house. I will close with this riddle: "What is round at both ends and high in the middle?"

Titusville, Fla., Apr. 4, 1912.    Laura J. Benecke.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter, and we have 24 goats, three mules, and 22 cows. I have three sheep of my own. I like birds and flowers. I like Cactuses best. I have a Cactus eight inches high and six inches in diameter. It had two flowers last spring, large, pale pink with beautifully curved, open throats. They were on long stems, and very fragrant. Will someone name it? I have many other kinds, too.

Barney, Ga., Jan. 15, 1912.    Susie Morrison.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of 12 years. I like flowers, and enjoy your Magazine. We put up boxes, and the blue birds build in them every year. I have a dog named Rover, that has five toes on each hind foot. He will work when he is hitched to a cart. He will sit in a chair or will walk a rail when I tell him to. He sits in a chair whenever he wants to, which is pretty often.

Melissa Crystal Stouder.  
 Keating, Oreg., Mar. 25, 1912.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Entered at La Park, Pa.,  
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XLVIII.

LaPark, Pa., June, 1912.

No. 6.

## JUNE.

All the air of June is balmy,  
And the brooks are babbling sweet,  
Rushing thro' the meads and willows,  
And the Cowslips at their feet.  
Joyous birds are singing praises  
To the Lord who gave them life,  
And our hearts are filled with gladness  
For the beauty that is rife.

Cohain, Mass.

Anna S. Rogers.

## ABOUT DAY LILIES.

THE various species of *Hemerocallis* are known as Day Lilies, because the flowers last but a day. They are all hardy perennials lasting a lifetime when once introduced, and can be depended upon for a fine display of Lily-like flowers as regularly as the season comes.

The earliest, and now in full bloom at La Park, is *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*, which has long, dense, narrow foliage and rich golden-orange flowers tinged with brown on the outside. These come in clusters of four or more buds upon a strong stem, and develop successively, so that the clump is covered with flowers every day for a week or more. This species makes a beautiful border. It grows from a foot to fifteen inches high. Introduced from Japan and eastern Siberia.

Blooming almost at the same time is *Hemerocallis flava*, the so-called Lemon Lily, shown in the little engraving. It grows about three feet high, bearing exquisite orange-yellow, fragrant flowers. This is one of the most beautiful of hardy perennials, and deserves a place at every home. It is hardy and tenacious, and never disappoints the grower. It, too, is from Japan and Siberia, and was introduced in 1596.

*Hemerocallis fulva* is the tawny brownish-orange Day Lily found in old gardens. It grows three feet high, likes a swampy soil,

and is very tenacious. The flowers, which are large and showy, are produced in summer. It deserves a place in every good collection. The beautiful double Day Lily sold as *H. Disticha* fl. pl. is evidently a variety of this species, though it is more dwarf, and the flowers are almost as fine as an *Amaryllis* flower. The more vigorous and coarse sort catalogued as *H. Kwanso* fl. pl. is also a variety, hardy and showy. The variegated-leaved *Kwanso* fl. pl. is successfully used as a pot plant, and also for exhibition purposes.

The golden-flowered Japan species *H. aurantiaca* major is beautiful, but not hardy at the North, and soon disappears from a collection unless given special care.

The latest to bloom, and one of the handsomest, is *H. Thunbergii*. It grows four feet tall, and much resembles *H. flava* in flower and fragrance. It makes a fine display in the border, and if grouped with *H. flava* the bed will stay in bloom for some weeks, as this kind begins to bloom just as the other fades. If cut, the buds of Day Lilies will all develop in water.

Now is the time to secure and set the plants. They will develop through the summer, and bloom abundantly the next season. Plants are propagated readily either from seeds or by

division of the strong, vigorous clumps.



LEMON LILY (*HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA*).

**Cape Jasmine.**—The Cape Jasmine, when conditions are not favorable, is sometimes troubled with a blight that causes the leaves to turn black, and the buds to drop off when almost ready to open. To avoid this, use some lime and sulphur in the soil, and see that the drainage is free, and the plants kept in a warm and sunny situation. Use sandy, porous soil, and water sparingly while the plant is resting, but freely while growing and blooming.



# Park's Floral Magazine.

*A Monthly. Entirely Floral.*

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,  
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cts. for 1 year 50 cts. for 6 years.

**Advertising.**—This department is at 326 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., Mr. Frank B. White, Vice President and Manager, to whom all communications pertaining to advertising should be addressed. All advertisements inserted are believed to be reliable. Advertisements of intoxicants, tobacco and tobacco supplies, fortune telling, medicines, etc., are strictly excluded. If any deception is practiced upon our readers it should be promptly reported to the advertising manager.

JUNE, 1912.

**Olea Fragrans.**—This is a member of the Olive family found in China, where it is valued for its leaves, which the natives use to adulterate tea. The flowers are deliciously fragrant, and it is a popular greenhouse plant on that account. It thrives in a good porous loam and rather sunny situation. Water sparingly when inactive. The true name of this plant is *Osmanthus fragrans*.

**Holly from Seeds.**—The evergreen tree that produces the well-known Holly branches seen at Christmas-tide is easily grown from seeds, but the seeds do not start readily. You should not look for the plants until from one to three years after you sow the seeds. If you sow the seeds this spring some of the plants may appear next spring, and some not till the spring after, or later. In protected places the trees are hardy as far north as New York.

**Starting a Rubber Plant.**—You can start a Rubber Plant by taking a cutting from four to six inches long, slitting the base and inserting some cotton, then placing in a bottle of water, allowing the greater part of the stem to be in the water. The bottle should be covered with black paper to exclude the light. Some small bits of charcoal will keep the water sweet. Under ordinary conditions it will require from three to four months for roots to develop, then pot the plant firmly in rich, well-drained soil.

**For the Aquarium.**—For the Aquarium some easily-grown plants are *Cyperus alternifolius*, *Pontederia crassipes*, *Sagittaria*, Parrot's Feather, *Alisma plantago* and Typha. Most of these can be grown in small pots of muck or bog, sunk into washed gravel at the bottom of the Aquarium. To place the muck or boggy soil unrestricted it is liable to soil the water when disturbed, and it always gives a vessel an untidy appearance. *Sagittaria variabilis* is a hardy native bog plant bearing erect racemes of pretty white flowers. It deserves to be better known.

## CALLAS IN SUMMER.

**W**HEN CALLAS are given a season of rest in springtime they will bloom in summer, and are well-fitted for decorating the shady door-step because of the beauty of their foliage as well as flowers. When several tubers of the large varieties are grown in a pail they form a handsome clump, beautiful in foliage, and showing flowers often the entire summer.

As soon as a flower begins to fade cut the stem at the ground, being careful not to injure the little bud you will find there. In this way three flowers will often develop in succession



CALLA LILY.

from the same plant. Keep the soil well stirred and freely watered while the plants are growing and apply some weak manure water once a week.

**Some Flower Beds.**—A pretty ever-blooming circular bed can be made simply by planting in the centre Rosy Morn Petunias, then a row of white or Snowball Petunias, and edging with Sweet Alyssum. Another bed can be made with Scarlet Bedding Zinnias, edged with White Camellia Balsams and Alyssum. A very showy autumn bed of gold is made by planting *Rudbeckia Sullivanti* and Dwarf Marigolds. There are few flowers that make a finer display than Double Asters. White or rose or blue or variegated make a gorgeous display planted separately or in mixture. A good edging is Sweet Alyssum. For a fine show after frost a bed of Calendulas edged with *Gilia tricolor* is attractive. These flowers seem to delight in frost, and such a bed will often last till the snow falls. These flowers are all easily raised from seeds. As the plants begin to bloom early they can be started early this month and still be in time for an autumn display.

**Tulips.**—Tulip bulbs are hardy if grown in well-drained soil, and if planted at the proper time in autumn, four or five inches apart in a sunny bed, and allowed to remain undisturbed till thoroughly ripened, they will last for years, blooming freely every year. In a shady place, or in tenacious, poorly drained soil the bulbs are liable to rot during a wet season. Late-planted bulbs will bloom well, but they do not have sufficient time to develop and ripen so as to produce the finest flowers the second season.





Winter Pot Mignonette.

### IMPROVED SWEET MIGNONETTE.

**T**HE IMPROVED varieties of Sweet Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*) are desirable for either garden or window culture. In the garden the plants bloom throughout summer, producing long spikes of fragrant flowers of various colors. They are not showy, but their chaste appearance and delicious perfume make them general favorites. The giant varieties are especially adapted for garden culture. For the window the dwarf, compact varieties should be grown. Machet Mignonette in various colors is popular for pots, and the elegant dwarf sort *Pumila erecta* is hardly surpassed. All are readily grown from seeds. The engraving shows a plant and spray of bloom.



## THE SPRING FLOWERS AT LA PARK.

**T**HE GROUNDS at LaPark have been beautiful since the first of April until the present time with the Dutch hardy bulbous flowers, chiefly the Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus, and now the gorgeous beds and borders of Iris in great variety, and Pyrethrum, Rocket, Columbine, and Perennial Poppies are continuing the display.

The bulbs were planted late, say in November and December, and were simply covered three or four inches deep with soil, and a thin mulch of stable litter applied on the approach of winter; yet it would be hard to believe that a better development of flowers could be produced by even the greatest care. The late

planting caused a later development of the flowers, and even at this writing, May 29, the beds of Darwin and Picotee Tulips, and a lot of double late Tulips are still showing their rich colors, and would be in fine appearance, had it not been for the numerous rains, that have spotted many of the flowers.

On this page and the following will be found

two views of Tulip beds at La Park, reproduced from photographs. No. 1 shows the greater part of a bed in the rear grounds at the Seed House, and No. 2 a bed and border in front. In No. 1 the bed is heart-shaped, and the Tulips are in colors, all of the single early class. For several weeks this bed was beautiful, and admired by the hundreds of visitors who came to see the spring flowers at La Park. The illustration also shows the Weeping Willow in the background, and the White Willow just beyond the mill race.

Illustration No. 2 is a view in the grounds in front of the Seed House. The Tulips in the big circular bed are of the mixture sent out in the autumn as a premium to subscribers to the Magazine, as also the border along the paths and driveways. I have recently had

these grounds inclosed with iron railings to avoid their injury by cattle that are sometimes driven by. In the background, at the left, is a group of that most hardy, beautiful and desirable of hedge plants, Berberis Thunbergi, and next to it, in the center, you will notice the big old Lilac, which is covered with bloom.

The road leads directly to the greenhouse grounds, and forks at the big Elm tree, one branch of the road leading past the grounds of the Editor's residence to the nearby village of Paradise, and the other entering Paradise to the right, at a different angle. The leafless trees shown are mostly Black Locust. These trees are tardy in developing foliage, but I wish you could see them now. They are a glorious mass of rich, Acacia-like foliage and

long racemes of lovely white flowers, Wistaria-like in appearance, perfuming the air of the entire neighborhood with their delicious odor, and exciting the honey bees to greater industry by the wealth of fine honey found in every flower. The greenhouses are faintly outlined in the distance at the left of the Elm, and the packing shed at the right. The end of the

mill dwelling

house is also shown at the right side.

The Elm stands on the margin of the sidewalk, just before the road forks, and when it came into my possession the teamsters making the turn were encroaching upon it, and doing it injury. I soon gave it needed protection by placing two big rocks between it and the roadway, and today the tree is in good health, and affords grateful shade, as well as a decoration that is enjoyed by every lover of nature's beauty who passes by.

**The Lilac.**—To overcome the San Jose scale spray the plant during winter or early spring with lime and sulphur solution. To get fine, large panicles of bloom cut out the suckers, remove the faded clusters, cultivate, and enrich the soil with lime and bone dust.



NO. 1 TULIP BED AT LA PARK.



## FRAGRANT SHRUBS.

## ROSE TREATMENT.

**T**HE EARLIEST to bloom of hardy, deliciously scented shrubs is Pussy Willow, *Salix discolor*, the grayish yellow flowers developing in March, some days before the leaves appear. Then comes the Sweet-scented Flowering Currant, *Ribes aurea*, with long, drooping racemes of richly scented golden flowers. Later we have the Strawberry-scented rich brown flowers of the "Sweet Shrub," *Calycanthus floridus*, which appear about the first of June or earlier. About the same time the showy and beautiful Mock Orange, *Philadelphus coronarius*, makes the air redolent with its orange-scented white clusters. A month later the elegant little Pepper Bush, *Clethra alnifolia*, displays its pretty slender spikes of white, delightfully scented flowers. There are many other shrubs and trees that yield flowers more or less fragrant, but the above are worthy of special notice, and cover the greater part of the first half of the growing and blooming season. All are perfectly hardy, and last for years when once established.

### Setting Iris and Pæonies.

—Both *Iris* (*Fleur-de-lis*) and *Pæonies* may be lifted and re-set as soon as through blooming, though it is generally recommended that the work be done in the fall or early spring. If the plants are divided and re-planted this month they will make a liberal growth this season, and be ready to make a display of bloom next year. June is also a good month in which to buy and set a bed of these flowers, if not already planted.

**Snowflake.**—A subscriber at Union City, Pa., sends a blooming spray of Snow-drop-like flowers, asking its name. It is of a hardy, bulbous plant known as Snowflake, the botanical name being *Leucojum æstivum*. The plants grow a foot high, and bear a cluster of drooping bells at the summit of a strong scape. Once planted it will take care of itself.

**A**LL ROSES should be pruned as soon as growth begins in the spring, the dead or sickly wood all being trimmed out. Then spray the plants with a weak solution of lime and sulphur, to which has been added a little arsenate of lead. This will effectually overcome the various pests that injure the foliage. Later a second spraying may be given if necessary. After blooming prune out the old wood, including that which has become exhausted by flowering, and cultivate and fertilize the plants, if a vigorous growth is desired. This is especially necessary for summer Roses, those that bloom but once. The everblooming kinds should be mulched on the approach of hot weather, and

the pruning should be continued throughout the season, wherever a branch seems sickly or exhausted. The flowers are produced upon the new growth, and to promote a continuous display of bloom the plant must be kept active throughout the season. Plants that are likely to produce branches and foliage rather than flowers should be given a dosing of quicklime and bone-dust,

working it into the surface soil. June is a good month to start young plants by cuttings and layerings, the latter process being the most successful and desirable where but a few plants are wanted.

**Star of Bethlehem.**—This is the common name for *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, a bulbous plant that has escaped our gardens and become wild. It is perfectly hardy and tenacious, and bears beautiful star-shaped white flowers in profusion during the latter part of May and early part of June. It is well worthy of cultivation, and is popular for cemetery planting.

**Narcissus poeticus.**—Mrs. C., New Salem, Pa., sends a flower for a name. It is *Narcissus poeticus*, a hardy, bulbous plant, useful for garden or cemetery.



NO. 2 TULIP BED AT LA PARK.



## CHILDREN'S LETTER

**M**Y DEAR CHILDREN:—As I take up my pen to write you today I glance toward the office from the window of the private room of my home, where most of my time is spent, and there, on the hill, surrounded by beds of flowers, and with

forest trees in the rear, many of which will soon be white with fragrant bloom, is some-

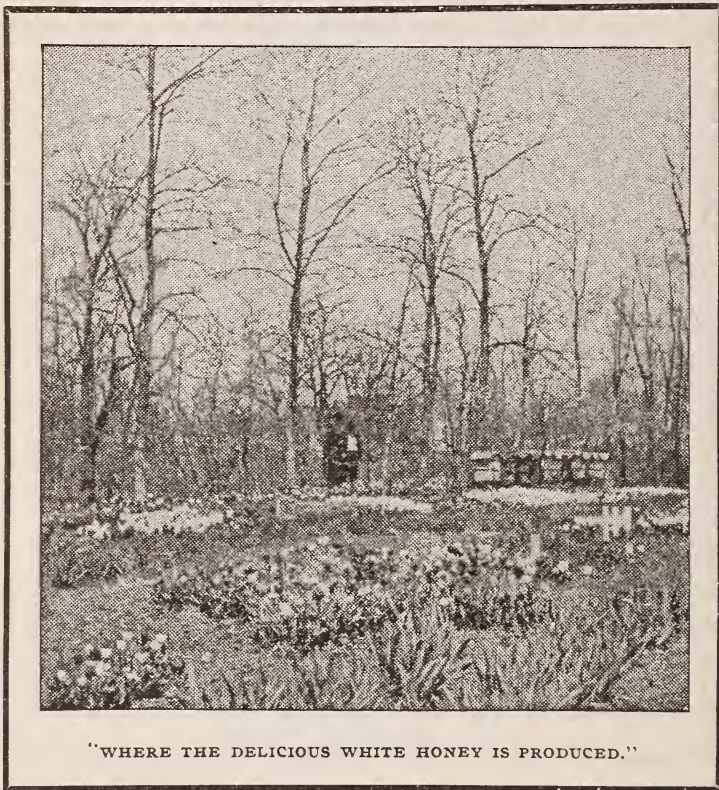
thing that you would all be interested in if you were my guests at La Park. It is the apiary where the delicious white honey is produced. La Park is an ideal place for honey bees, for the floral wealth to be found herethroughout the season affords an abundance and variety of bee-pasturage rarely to be found elsewhere. The engraving on this page is from a photograph, and fairly represents the api-

ary and its surroundings. The plants in the foreground are Florentine Iris that were not then in bloom, but are now making a glorious display. Next to them are blooming Tulips in mixture, then blocks of named Hyacinths, and the rows bordering the walk in the rear are also mixed Tulips. The mixture being of early and late varieties the beds and borders are still attractive. The trees consist of Black Locust, Scarlet Maple, White Walnut, and Linden, with occasional groups of thorn and Viburnum and Dogwood, all of which will don their robes of green later, and decorate them with clusters of fragrant bloom. And what is more, these trees and shrubs will be the home of many of the warbling songsters that will enliven the place throughout the delightful summer months.

But I want to speak to you more particularly about the bees that gather and store our honey—the most wholesome and digestible sweet known—the sweet that graces so many breakfast tables and ministers so much to the sustenance, pleasure and happiness of our life. You have all, doubtless, heard oft repeated the stanza of Isaac Watts, the popular song writer who lived 200 years ago:

How doth the little busy bee  
Improve each shining hour,  
And gather honey all the day  
From every opening flower.

And poets and prose writers as well as naturalists have from the early ages to the present repeatedly called attention to the honey bee as a model of activity, industry, frugality and order.



"WHERE THE DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY IS PRODUCED."

Honey bees are classed in the highest order of insects—the Hymenoptera, to which also belong Ants and Wasps, Carpenter Bees, Bumblebees, and others. The Honey Bees are generally conceded a place at the head of the order, though the Ants show intelligence that makes them close rivals of the Bees. The Ants appoint a portion of their population to act as soldiers or defenders of their com-

munity; and this Ant army will often make war upon a neighboring colony, take them as prisoners and reduce them to slavery, requiring them to do all of the hard labor of the community. You can learn much of interest by observing closely the actions of these intelligent little insects. Like a moving picture show, you cannot hear a voice, but you can read in their actions most interesting chapters of natural history.

But the Honey Bees display more intelligence than the Ants, and are altogether a higher order of creatures. They practise division of labor, the young Bees doing the inside work, and the older Bees gathering the honey, and pollen or bee bread, and glue. The honey is not the crude sweet liquid taken from the flower, but is transformed by the Bee before



it is deposited in the cells. The wax, with which the combs are constructed, is a secretion from beneath the over-lapping rings under the abdomen. It is in the form of small scales. The pollen or bee bread is gathered from the flowers and mixed with honey to feed the young Bees in the larval state. The glue is the resinous secretion of buds or trees, as that found upon the Hickory, the Horse Chestnut and Balm of Gilead. This material is used to fill up crevices, make smooth rough places, cement the comb to their supports, and to cover up any foreign substance they do not wish exposed.

The brood comb is placed together in the lower part of the hive, and is used repeatedly for raising young Bees. There is but one queen Bee, a Bee much larger than the others, and she lays an egg in each brood-cell. In three days the egg hatches, in form like a diminutive grub-worm, and is then sparingly fed with honey and pollen by the worker Bees for five days, then the cell is capped with a porous material, and three days later the larva spins a very thin web around itself and ceases to feed. In 21 days the young Bee, fully developed, emerges, and is soon ready for active work. All useless members of the colony are disposed of, and when honey is scarce the rearing of young Bees is reduced. The honey for winter food is placed in the newly made combs in the boxes placed in the upper portion of the hive, and this is the comb honey we use upon our tables. The secreting of wax requires more time and effort than the gathering of honey. It is said that the Bees will consume twenty pounds of honey to secrete one pound of wax. For this reason all Bee keepers now hang thin flakes of wax in the empty pound boxes placed in the hives, to be drawn out into combs by the Bees, and then filled with honey. This saves the time of the Bees, and greatly increases the yield of honey.

I could tell you much more, dear children, about these wonderful little insects, the Honey Bees, but I have told you enough to encourage you to study them for yourself. Honey is the purest and most wholesome sweet you can use. It is predigested by the Bees, and does not contain sulphuric acid or other injurious chemicals often used by the manufacturer and "purifier" of commercial sugar. It is the sweetest of all sweets, is not expensive, and should be more popular. The care of Bees for honey is a profitable industry, requiring scarcely any capital to enter, and offers golden opportunities to all who love nature, for the Bees are an interesting and useful part of nature, and they gather their sweets from the fields and forests, the meadows and gardens. It is an industry in harmony with the flowers we delight to cultivate, and adorns our table with the most luscious and nutritious and healthful sweet that our table affords.

Sincerely your friend,

La Park, Pa., May 20, 1912. The Editor.

## AMERICAN JACOB'S LADDER.

**A** VERY BEAUTIFUL native American flower is *Polemonium Van Bruntiae*, which is like the old *Polemonium coeruleum*, except that it is handsomer in every way. I am reminded of the beauty of this flower by a few blooming sprays just received by mail from a subscriber in Methuen, Massachusetts, accompanied by the following note:

Mr. Editor:—With this I send you a spray of a little bell-shaped, blue flower that I wish very much to know the name of. We have had it in the garden for many years, but never knew what it was. It does not have seeds, at least I have never found any. It blossoms early in the spring, is less than a foot tall, and in the summer the tops die down. The next spring it starts up again early, and the roots spread in the ground. It seems to be hardy, and a perennial. I have taken the blossoms to several florists in the cities near us, but no one had ever seen any of it, and I cannot find it mentioned or illustrated in any catalogue of which I have several every spring. Will you please tell me what it is?—Mrs. C. R., Mass., May 22, 1912.



The Editor frequently receives specimens of this flower, and is pleased to know that its merits are appreciated. It deserves to have a place in every garden of choice hardy perennials.

### Propagating Rhododendron.

Plants of *Rhododendron* are started from seeds or from cuttings or grafts, but the most successful method for the amateur is to layer the branches. Make a sloping cut upon the under side of a branch and bury the cut stem in the soil, letting the tip protrude. The branch will be rooted next spring, and can then be detached and planted. When cuttings are taken the wood should be hardly half-ripened. An old branch will not develop roots when detached from the plant.

**Non-blooming Pæonies.**—A subscriber in Michigan has had Pæonies for 25 years that have failed to bloom. She should remove them to a bed fully exposed to the sun, mixing a liberal amount of sand with the soil and fertilizing with bone dust. If they fail to bloom then she should discard them and try some of the newer Chinese Pæonies that are free-blooming even under adverse conditions.

**Double White Calendula.**—The double white *Calendula* is a variety of *Calendula pluvialis*, a small-flowered Cape Marigold introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1693. The plant is an annual growing about a foot high, and blooming during summer and autumn.

**Dwarf Iris.**—*Iris pumila* is a lovely little Iris growing only six or eight inches high, and bearing large blue or yellow flowers. It is perfectly hardy, and makes a fine edging or border for a bed. It blooms in early spring.



## ALKALI.

**I**N ARIZONA, New Mexico, and other far Western States where the rainfall is light the soil in many places becomes charged with alkali in the form of sodium chloride, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia. These salts are readily soluble in water, and an excess can be washed out by flooding and drainage. Carbonate of soda is known as "black alkali," and this is the most injurious form, as it seems to have an especially deleterious effect when it touches vegetable tissue, delaying seed germination and plant development. Some plants are more tolerant toward alkali than others. In the arid alkali plains there are "salt bushes" and native grasses that flourish. Alfalfa, sugar beets and sweet clover have been found to do better upon such soil than other farm products. When the alkali is in the form of carbonate of soda, known as "black alkali," the land can be improved by a free application of gypsum or land plaster, which is sulphate of lime, thus changing the alkali into the less harmful sulphate of soda, and the effect of this can be more or less avoided by a further application of quick-lime.

**Azaleas.**—As a rule the hardy Azaleas should be given a place partially protected from the cold of winter, and the hot sun of summer. Give them porous, well-drained soil abounding with sand, but without lime. Azaleas and Rhododendrons will not grow in limestone soil. If your soil is charged with lime, excavate where the plants are to stand and fill in with gravelly woods earth. The soil must be of the same character for Azaleas grown in pots. If the pot plants were in bloom early in spring, continue to water them and encourage growth until summer, then plunge the plants in a rather sunny spot till autumn, when they must be taken in and kept in a cool, frost-proof place till winter, when they can be more freely watered, and given more sun and heat to develop the buds. Young plants are propagated from cuttings taken in the spring and inserted in sand.

**Non-blooming Carnation.**—Mrs. Sanwicks, of Minnesota, had a Carnation grown from seed that failed to bloom. She should have given it a bed fully exposed to the hot sun, mulched it with stable litter on the approach of hot weather, and kept it pinched back during summer. Had this been done it would doubtless have bloomed in the autumn, or if potted and placed in a warm sunny window it might have bloomed in the winter. The Chabaud and Marguerite Carnations will bloom the same year if they are started early.

**Castor Oil Bean.**—The foliage of the Castor Oil Bean (*Ricinus*) is not considered poisonous. Like the beans, however, they doubtless have a laxative effect upon the system, and might be injurious when eaten freely.

## FOR A WINDY PLACE.

**T**HE FOLLOWING trees, shrubs and vines will do well in a windy situation, whether inland or by the sea: *Ailantus glandulosa*, *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Berberis Darwinii*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Betula alba*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Ceanothus Americanus*, *Cerasus Padus*, *Cistus laurifolius*, *Clematis flammula*, *Clematis vitalba*, *Corylus avellana*,



SEED-PODS OF CLEMATIS.

*Cotoneaster microphylla*, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, *Eleagnus longipes*, *Eleagnus macrophylla*, *Euconymus Japonicus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Ilex Aquifolium*, *Laburnum alpinum*, *Lavandula vera*, *Leycesteria formosa*, *Ligustrum* in variety, *Pinus Austriaca*, *Pinus Strobus*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Prunus maritima*, *Pyrus* in variety, *Quercus* in variety, *Rhamnus Alaternus* and *catharticus*, *Rhododendron*, *Catawbiense* and *ponticum*; *Ribes Sanguina*, *Rosa rubiginosa* and *Rosa rugosa*, *Salix alba*, *Caprea* and *viminialis*, *Sambucus nigra* and *racemosa*, *Symphoricarpos* in variety, *Tamarix gallica*, *Ulmus Montana* and *Yucca* in variety.

**Mealy Bug.**—This pest is known by its soft imbricated body covered with a mealy web. It congregates in the axils of the leaves or forks of the stem. When young the "bug" is very active, but the older ones are almost stationary. They are easily gotten rid of by rubbing off the "nests," thus destroying the older ones, and then dipping the plant in quassia-chips tea somewhat hotter than the hand will bear. If you do not have the quassia chips dip the plants simply in hot water. Repeat this treatment for several days, and you will not be further troubled.

**Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg.**—The Thomas Hogg Hydrangea is not hardy at the North, and must be grown in a pot and wintered in a frost-proof room or cellar. The flowers are white, in large trusses. It requires a rich, rather tenacious soil with good drainage, and delights in partial shade. It is readily started from cuttings.

**Scale on a Palm.**—To get rid of the scales on a Palm sponge the leaves with strong soap suds made of Ivory soap, applying the material hotter than the hand will bear. To do this the sponge or cloth can be attached to a stick, forming a handle. If large scales appear rub them loose while applying.



### ABOUT CANDYTUFT.

**F**OR FOLLOWING the spring bulbs or filling in any vacant places that may occur in the flower garden Candytuft finds its highest use to the flower lover. Also for edgings, either for beds of annuals or in front of the perennial border, this dainty flower is a great and deserving favorite. It may be had in many bright colors, but perhaps the white is most desirable. For quickness of growth Candytuft is excelled by no other flower of any merit, if indeed by any at all.

It is my custom to keep a few packets of Candytuft at hand throughout the season for sowing any where a vacancy makes itself apparent, and always in a very short time the vacancy is filled with beautiful bloom. Petunias are also useful for this purpose as are

wise, when sowing seeds of plants that are wanted in bloom at the same time, to take into consideration the time required "from seed to bloom" of each variety, and if one be a slow, and one a quick developing sort, the slow grower should be sown first and the quick grower enough later to have them come in together. If used with this precaution Candytuft will never disappoint as a border plant.

Often, however, the length of time "from seed to bloom" is not known, but if you have ever grown the plant before, or if its general habit is known one should be able to guess near enough for all practical purposes.

A very beautiful bed may be made at almost no expense by sowing a bed of crimson Balsam or some other bright colored flower of similar growth, and then in about three or four weeks sowing a border of white Candy-



FLOWERS OF CANDYTUFT.

several other annuals, but wherever a low-growing plant will serve I find nothing so good as Candytuft, because no other plant I know of blooms so quickly from seeds.

For cut flowers Candytuft is very desirable, making dainty and attractive bouquets either alone or combined with other flowers. Since the Candytuft may be had in so many colors, one that harmonizes may always be selected when it is used for bordering other plants, and if the time required for the plants in the bed is taken into account, and the Candytuft sown at the proper time to have it bloom with the bed it surrounds, a truly beautiful effect will result. Much of the dissatisfaction with Candytuft arises from sowing it at the same time with a bed of slow-growing plants, the result being that the border blooms and dies before the bed comes into flower and the expected display is not realized. It is always

tuft around it. Thus treated they should bloom at the same time, and present a most lovely appearance.

James M. Bonner.

Morrison, Tenn.

**Citrus Trifoliata.**—Here in the South this tree is used in various ways. As a tree it grows twenty feet high, clothed in April with a dense sheet of orange-scented, waxy, white flowers an inch and a half across, followed by a small orange of a deep golden yellow color. The tree glows with these miniature oranges. In a Georgia catalogue it is illustrated with two men standing upon its flat-cut top. The leaves are small, evergreen, and very handsome. A hedge of this plant at three years old is almost rabbit-proof, as the thorns are from one to three inches long.

Yorkville, S. C. Mrs. M. J. Thompson.



## SCHENLEY PARK.

**P**ITTSBURG, PA., has now emerged from the grime of the "Smoky City" into one where beauty and culture have prominent places. And of no spot within her limits is she more justly proud than of Schenley Park, the home of the Carnegie Institute and the Phipps Conservatory. The park consists of 420 acres, less than three miles from the business center, the gift of Mrs. Schenley, who was a granddaughter of Gen. O'Hara, one of the first settlers of Pittsburgh. It contains grassy slopes, and some most picturesque ravines still covered with primeval vegetation. Phipps Conservatory, the gift of one of Carnegie's friends of boyhood, and partners in the time of millionaire-making, is one of the richest in America, and a place of interest to

ing for a background. The blossoms are kept closely picked as they commence to wither. And in wide beds this is rendered easy by placing a plank across a couple of blocks, one on each side of the bed, and working from this.

There were ornamental beds of *Alternanthera* in various colors, edged with the time-honored "Hen and Chickens." These are beautiful to look upon, but are better in the hands of a professional than an amateur gardener, for unless kept trimmed at all times they soon become dilapidated. Along the walk bordered with low shrubbery were *Verbenas*, the floral matting thus formed being admirable. Here again is seen the advantage of massing, for this is a plant which does not look well with other annuals.

On entering the first apartment of the conservatory we are in the midst of tropical vege-



"THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS WERE JUST BEGINNING TO OPEN."

the scientist and to the flower lover alike.

In the general arrangement of the grounds there is everywhere the effect gained by massing. The ravines are allowed to wear their own garb. Aspens spring up in one place to the exclusion of other trees, while in another may be seen Oaks or Maples in profusion. In some places along the picturesque pathways leading through Panther Hollow where there are rock exposures hundreds of *Rhododendrons* have been planted, not in rows, but in masses, and these will in a few years convert the bare spots into dells of beauty.

Bordering the side of the great Carnegie Institute are beds of Scarlet Geraniums, edged with the favorite *Dusty Miller*. The combination is a pleasing one, and shows to the best of advantage with the light sandstone build-

tation. Immense Palms thirty feet or more high tower over our heads, and with them are mingled the Rubber, and Fig tree and many other strange forms. The warm, moist atmosphere is quite a contrast to that found in the adjoining rooms, and we can at once see the uselessness of trying to grow plants of entirely different nature in the same window. The Chrysanthemums were just beginning to open at the time of our last visit. All were trained to a single stalk, and the flowers promised rare size and beauty. Throughout all the departments there is a look of thrift and freedom from insect life which speaks well for the management of the institution.

One room is devoted almost entirely to *Fancy Caladiums*, and the variety in color and markings was as rich as among flowering plants.



In another group were the Cacti and other desert plants, each a study in itself. Masses of the Anthurium or Flamingo Flower, resembling a pink Calla, suggested the appropriateness of the name, though a single specimen would itself scarcely be noteworthy. Some of the Orchids are marvels of rich color. The Nepenthes, with pitchers attached to each leaf, are of interest, especially when we learn that these pitchers are veritable insect traps set to all appearance for the deliberate purpose of entrapping winged guests to be devoured by the carnivorous plant. For while it is easy to enter the nectar cups, stiff bristles around the margin of the pitchers forbid exit.

The Lily pond is of special interest, containing not only beautiful Nymphaeas, but the Queen of Water Lilies, *Victoria regia*. The great leaves with upturned edges are even more interesting than the blossoms, and are so strengthened by their many prickled veins that some of them will sustain the weight of a girl ten years old if a thin board is first laid across to distribute this weight.

There are also Bananas bearing fruit, besides Oranges, Lemons, Coffee, Tea, spices of various sorts, and many other specimens of economic rather than ornamental value. Tree Ferns towered high over our heads, their delicate foliage and peculiarly, curved immature fronds proving their relationship to our own dainty woodland Ferns.

In one room was a fine display of *Cosmos* of various colors. And while many of the exhibits cannot well be grown to perfection outside of the conservatory, this is a striking illustration of what any flower lover may have with a little exertion. Here again, the advantage of massing is emphasized. Just try a few plants of *Cosmos* massed together, allowing no other plant to break the charm of the beautiful colors set in the finely cut foliage. While a visit to such a collection continually reminds us that it is not, as a whole, for the amateur to mimic, there are many features which we can repeat; there is much that we can learn; and the pleasure is one to be long remembered by the flower lover.

Conneaut Lake, Pa. Bessie L. Putnum.

**To Keep the Earth Moist.**—Take a lamp-wick, weight it at one end and put this in a vessel of water about the height of the pot containing the plant. Then fasten the other end of the wick down to the earth in the pot with a skewer. The moisture will drip through the lampwick and keep the earth just about the right moisture for the plant to grow.

"Bay State."

**Portulaca.**—This annual certainly stands more abuse and neglect than any other I ever grew. It is a great drought resister, blooming all through the hot days of summer, and well into the fall, after light frosts. It is also fine for pots and vases. It comes in a great variety of colors, and is beautiful.

Wheatland, Wyo. Mrs. L. H. Adams.

## MY ANNUAL FLOWERS.

I HAVE NOT much room for annuals, but a few are indispensable. The Sweet Pea, which, if planted the last of March or first of April, in a sunny exposure, will be in bloom before June has passed. The *Phlox Drummondii* and Star *Phlox*, are so bright and beautiful, that they seem to be always laughing. *Petunias* will grow anywhere, and pour out their wealth of blossoms in a perfect flood.



DOUBLE MARIGOLD.

*Nicotiana Affinis*, which lights up the flower border at the close of day with its sweetly beautiful blooms, is lovely.

*Nasturtiums* seem to be always in order as a table flower. The spicy fragrance is an enjoyable addition to any meal. Plant the seeds and give them room to grow. Don't let them get too dry, and they will repay you well with their bright blooms.

I have always thought that I did not care for the large double yellow Marigold, but I had some lemon-colored ones last year that I enjoyed very much, and I thought that the orange-colored ones looked well with them, too. I wonder if flower growers know that these Marigolds can be transplanted when eight or ten inches tall without trouble. I found that to be the case last year.

I have a crimson-eyed *Hibiscus* which is a fine acquisition. Although raised from seed it has come to stay, growing larger each year. Last year there were twenty or more stalks to the one plant, and they were so thick together that I cut out about half of them, and thought the plant benefited thereby. Not many people here know it, and I have to answer many a question as to what it is, as it attracts much attention, and stays in bloom a long while.

Marlboro, Mass.

Aunt Fanny.

**Madame Jaulin Geranium.**—The dear old Madame Jaulin is a beauty. I have twenty-two different varieties of Geraniums in bloom, but Madame Jaulin is the queen of the collection. It is such a thrifty plant, and has such immense clusters. The flowers are white with a pink center, and semi-double. The edges of the flower are blush pink, and when in bloom looks as much like an Apple blossom as any flower could. Then it is a new Geranium, blossoming for me for the first time. I advise the floral sisters if they are going to send for any new Geraniums to include Madame Jaulin.

Geauga Co., Ohio.

Ima.

**Whitmanii Fern.**—The pride of my collection is a *Whitmanii* Fern, three years old. It really looks like the pictures in the florists' catalogues.

Mrs. H.

Independence, Mo.





### ODD USES FOR GOURDS.

**A** FEW GOURDS in the garden will be found a source of much entertainment, as the queer fruit, of many shapes, sizes and colors, may be put to use in various odd ways, amusing to children and also to their elders. The small gourds, either white or buff, make the quaintest of candy boxes. For this purpose, cut out a round or oval cover and scrape out all the seeds and flesh, using a knife or pewter spoon. Line with waxed paper, and replace the cover after filling. There are yellow gourds, two or three inches across, exactly like miniature pumpkins, which seem especially designed for Thanksgiving favors; and deliciously funny pigs and guinea-pigs can be fashioned from other varieties, by the addition of legs made of matches or pine splinters, and ears and tail made of shavings, the eyes being put in with ink or crayons. The little striped, flask-shaped gourds, green and white or green and gold, make a pretty as well as a useful addition to my lady's mending basket. They should be cut with a bit of stem and finished off with a knot of baby ribbon or velvet,



Perhaps the best known gourd is the "nest-egg" variety. A good specimen will impose upon the shrewdest Biddy, and presumably incite her to do her duty as an egg producer. Dipper gourds and calabashes, if carefully cut and cleaned, may be made really useful as kitchen utensils, while children delight in playing with the Hercules' Clubs, which are some three or four feet long, but very light, and consequently harmless when dry.

An amusing contest for a young peoples' party is conducted as follows: Each guest is given a gourd, four wire hairpins, a dozen small-headed tacks, and two sheets of crepe paper. Scissors and paste are at hand, and



the one producing the best doll within a given time, receives a prize, a consolation prize going to the least successful. The hairpins are, of course, for arms and legs, and the tacks for features, and 'tis a poor gourd that cannot be transformed into a baby, a Mandarin, a Japanese lady, or a Humpty Dumpty. The prizes may consist of dainty trinket boxes fashioned from gourds.

The culture of gourds is simple and exactly similar to that of melons. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is warm, in a rich, mellow soil. Keep free of weeds and cultivate until the vines are well started; then they will take care of themselves, and sometimes annex the surrounding country. A pergola, trellis, wire fence or brush heap will serve for support, and the broad, flaunting leaves and white and yellow blossoms are a pretty sight. When ripe, the gourds are easily detached from the vine. They should be brought in before the first sharp frost, and spread on the attic or store-room floor to cure. In the case of very large gourds, this takes weeks or even months. They must not be permitted to freeze.

Fairfield Co., Conn.

R. F. D.

**Double Petunia.**—What is lovelier than a plant of Double Petunia with from forty to sixty large double blossoms.

Hicksville, O.

Ellen Keener.

## TREATMENT OF AMARYLLIS.

ONE NOVEMBER a bulb came to me resembling an Onion, so I thought I would set it as an Onion, about half out of the soil. As I was very busy at the time I laid it under the plant-stand on the north porch, and left it there until January. It was then planted in a fifty-pound butter tub, filled at the horse barn, about half sand and half from the barn. I thought it was rather heroic treatment for one bulb and one small offset, but as there was no time to do better I just did the best I could. It was watered freely and then shoved to the back of the porch to grow if it could, and it could, there was



FLOWERS OF AMARYLLIS.

soon no doubt about that. In an almost incredibly short time a blossom stalk showed up, and there was nothing slow about the way it grew. Soon it had another stalk in sight, and I think that a more gorgeous plant of *Amaryllis Johnsonii*, would be hard for even a florist to raise. After blooming I set it out under an Orange tree in the yard (I was living in Florida then), and it had no care, only water as needed, until fall, when it was again shoved to the back of the porch to rest until January. There were then two blooming-size bulbs, and more offsets. In four years the tub was full. Every spring I removed the top soil and filled it up with fertilizer, and it was certainly a gorgeous plant. When I read of them as being so hard to make bloom I think of the ease with which I had such a grand display, and wonder if a little more food and drink was given they would not do better. I think it would be well to think sometimes of "the old woman who lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and apply that principle to our plants.

Adeline E. Barnes.

Walker Co., Ga., Apr. 22, 1912.

## Chrysanthemums from Seeds.—

A year ago last spring I planted a packet of Chrysanthemum seeds, securing eleven nice plants. I carried them through the winter in a cold frame, but the chickens invaded the premises, and an old hen made her nest in the midst of them (I do not "love" chickens in the dooryard or garden). I saved four plants, two of which bloomed, and I think one of them anyway, is a jewel of a 'Mum. The buds are pink, but the blossoms open to a pure white, with broad, heavy petals of great substance. It is only semi-double, but is a beautiful flower, and worth alone more than I paid for the packet of seeds.

Doniphan, Mo. Mrs. L. D. S. Beauchamp.



## MY HARDY PERENNIALS.

**T**HE FIRST flower to greet me in spring is the English Violet, about the last of March, if the snow is not on the ground and there are a few warm days. They are so sweetly fragrant that a very few will perfume a room. They bloom about six weeks in spring, then commence again to bloom the last of August, and continue to blossom until winter sets in. Mine are in a warm, sheltered situation, and for this reason I have them earlier in spring and later in fall than I otherwise should.

Then the Crocuses, so blithe and gay, flaunting themselves with widely opened cups when the sunshine is warm, but if a snow flurry comes along close up and wait for another warm day.

The Hyacinths are my delight, for they stand up so sturdily, and don't seem to care much if a snowstorm does come along, but last all the longer for a few cold days after they are out. I like to have enough to give a few spikes of bloom to special friends now and then. The Crocus and Hyacinth bulbs are sure to bloom, if the bulbs are sound.

Then come Narcissus in great variety. I don't think one could go wrong in choosing for a garden whatever appeals to one in catalogue description and illustration.



**HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.** Of so-called Lilies the first to bloom in my garden is the Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*). In a warm, sunny situation it will be in bloom by Memorial Day, and continue for some time afterward. The flowers combine beautifully with the Snowball blossoms in arranging flowers for decorating the graves on May 30th. I have two or three varieties of Iris in bloom at the same time, a pale lavender, and a yellow mottled one.

Then the Tulips, gorgeous or delicate, according to the coloring. I had mine in the warmest place on the premises, and the result was that they would be all through blossoming by the last of May. But three years ago I moved them to the north of the house, and now I can have a good many of the late varieties for Memorial Day. I also use the superabundant leaves of the beautiful variegated Day Lily (*Funkia undulata variegata*), which I use for an edging for flower borders, for floral decorations,

I have never had anything so handsome for a flower border edging as this *Funkia*. It is perfectly hardy, increases rapidly, and



DAY LILY (FUNKIA).

requires only to be planted and let alone. I set out three plants of it a few years ago, and now I have a long border and a good sized bed edged with it, and have disposed of a good many plants by sale and gift.

I have three varieties of Pæonies. They are old-fashioned, but everyone likes them just the same.

My Iris Kämpferi are just lovely. I have but two large enough to bloom, but intend to get more.

The Candidum Lily is a standby with me. I have from 20 to 30 blossoming bulbs which bloom every year in June, requiring no care except to divide the bulbs as they increase. The same is true of the Speciosum Rubrum and Album Lilies, of which I have several.

The newer varieties of perennial Phlox are very fine. I have crimson-scarlet which keeps in bloom a long time.

Rudbeckia, or Golden Glow, is a showy perennial. When I first read of it in the catalogues I had doubts of its being as fine a plant as described, but now that I have one I can add my testimony as to its beauty and hardiness as well. I have found that a small plant being pulled up and laid on the top of the ground for awhile, until it is nearly dry, will live. Planted again and well watered it will recover its freshness and live in spite of ill-treatment.

Marlboro, Mass.

Aunt Fanny.

**Bignonia Radicans.**—On the fence near my humble home, is a vine of the *Bignonia radicans*, or Trumpet Creeper, also Perennial Pea. The Pea blooms in early spring, bright red in color; then as the days grow warmer the *Bignonia* throws out its clusters of orange-red trumpets, with occasionally a Pea blossom peeping out here and there. I can recommend planting these two vines on the same trellis or wire fence, as they harmonize well, and are beautiful.



Ima.

**Anthericum vittatum variegatum.**—This is a peculiarly graceful plant. It is an inside grower, throwing up all leaves from the center. The foliage is lance-like, of a delicate green, and deeply edged with white. It has the same leguminous root-growth as the *Asparagus Sprengeri*, and requires plenty of water. Do not water so that it settles in the crown of the leaves, especially in cold weather, as sometimes this will cause rot. The flower stalks are long and graceful, beginning first in a tiny separate cluster of leaves. From this a stem elongates, and is thickly set with buds; the flowers are small and starry, and have the peculiar property of sending out new buds when the old flower is picked off. I have had such flower stalks continue to bloom for weeks.

Ipswich, S. D.

Rose Seelye Miller.



**ASPEDISTRA LURIDA VARI-EGATA.**

**T**HERE ARE many plants about as decorative as the Palm, and of a very simple and easy habit of growth. A plant that has given me great satisfaction is the *Aspedistra lurida*. This is a plant of leathery leaves, springing directly from the root. These leaves are from 12 to 18 inches in length; yes, more, taking in the stem; they are probably six to eight inches in width when full grown. The color is a deep, dark green on the old leaves, and a tender, fresh color on the younger ones. Many of the leaves are striped or bordered with a creamy white, which gives the plant a particularly handsome appearance. The different shades of green, the contrasting cream or white, and the rich luxuriance of the growth, make the plant particularly desirable. This plant seems to be one which will grow under nearly any condition, providing water is supplied, and even this it will obligingly get along without if it has to. Still, there are some conditions which give a greater thrift and beauty than others.

*Aspedistra Lurida.*

A good-sized pot is desirable, one that is broad and not too deep, as many of the roots are large and very close to the surface. Good drainage in the bottom of the pot should be provided. I know of nothing better than charcoal, as it makes a perfect drainage if properly arranged. It also makes a perfect sweetener for the soil; it absorbs carbonic acid gas and other gases, and gives them out as the plant draws from them. Charcoal powdered and mixed in the soil of any plant is a benefit, and it can be applied to even the most delicate. To nearly all plants it imparts a richness of color not produced by any other means. Any common soil will do for the *Aspedistra*; a rich garden soil is as good as any, and the plant responds to reasonable fertilizing. Bonemeal, a tablespoonful to an eight-inch pot, makes a good food for this plant. But it will grow without any extra care. Put the roots well under the soil, but do not cover the stems. Pack the earth firmly, leaving about an inch at the top of pot to facilitate watering. This plant makes its main growth from spring to fall. In the early spring young shoots come up, and these spend the rest of the season growing. I have had one plant a good many years, and never had it send up shoots save in the spring, until it met with a serious calamity. It was placed outdoors and a high wind coming up its beautiful foliage was shredded and ruined. This had to be cut off, and the

plant instantly tried to recuperate by sending up many more shoots. It took considerable time to regain its beauty, and I doubt if it ever has attained its luxuriance; but since that time young shoots seem to come up almost any time. It is still trying to make good.

Give plenty of water in the growing season. Keep leaves free from dust, and you will be rewarded by a fine and handsome foliage plant. It seems to need a good deal of root room. New plants can be had by removing a section of the plant. It has a tendency to grow its leaves in clusters, and any one of these may be taken for a new start.

Its blossoms are very inconspicuous. It is a fungus-like growth at the very root of the plant, of a deep, dull red, and amounts to little save as a curious specimen of flora.

This plant will grow in the sun or out of it. There are not many plants, however, that do not respond to some sunshine.

Ipswich, S. D.

Rose Seelye Miller.

**Double Hollyhocks.**—It seems there could never have been a more beautiful sight in flowers than the row of double Hollyhocks in my flower garden. The row was 20 feet long, and only one single-flowered one, pink in color; the rest of the plants were as double as Roses, nine colors, and of the flower stalks the tallest stood ten feet high, the flowers so thick on the stalks that they looked like mammoth pink, yellow, white and red clubs. This was the first year they have bloomed. I hope they will be as fine next year. I only wish I could have sent you a photograph in colors showing just how they look. The pen cannot describe their beauty.



Ira.

Geauga Co., Ohio.

**Canterbury Bell.**—I had good success with Canterbury Bell last season. The plants grew nearly two feet high, and the big waxy bells, blue and lavender and white and rose, were borne in profusion. I think I must always have them.

Spear, Pa.

Mrs. J. E. Sphar.

**Delphinium.**—No flower could possibly be more beautiful than perennial Delphinium. The blossoms are nearly two inches across, and of rich blue shades possessed by hardly any other flower. The plants bloom until after severe frosts. Mrs. M. A. Oberly.

Akron, O., Nov. 1, 1911.



**SALVIA SPLENDENS.**

**F**EW PLANTS are more popular for bedding, or make a more striking display than *Salvia splendens*, yet there is a right and a wrong way to make use of it. A single plant, when in full bloom, becomes a thing of beauty. Much more when grown in masses. The rich green foliage of the plant sets off the intense red of the blossoms better than almost any other verdure can do. If an edging is desired, however, the Dusty Miller is perhaps as suitable as any plant.

Choose carefully the location for the *Salvia* bed. If the background is a white wall, good. Aside from the pleasing contrast in color, the reflection from the white wall will serve to bring the warmth in which the plant revels. But if you have a brick wall it must not be red, if you grow the *Salvia* near. The two reds are incompatible. Few other red flowers



SALVIA SPLENDENS.

are intense enough in color to combine with it to advantage. Some of the *Cannas* are permissible in the centre of the bed, though if there is any doubt as to shade, give the *Salvia* a bed by itself.

If the purse is slender, plants to fill a bed at the usual price of a dollar a dozen may seem too expensive. Plants may be started from seeds in early spring, or, if you have a plant growing in the window through the winter, many slips may be cut from it, started in a bottle of water, and thus made ready for the bedding season. In autumn, when the plants are in their glory, and just before frost, select one of convenient size that is in full bloom, soak the soil with water for twenty-four hours, and then carefully pot it. If it is kept watered and in the shade it will not wilt, but will continue to bloom for weeks.

Conneaut Lake, Pa. Bessie L. Putnam.

**Verbenas.**—I had splendid success with *Verbenas* last year. From one packet of seeds I had many colors. The flowers were fragrant and were admired by everyone.

Klickitat Co., Wash. M. O. Hamilton.

**SOME FAVORITES.**

**I** HAVE A TABLE of *Tradescantias*. It is a small, fancy table, not a plain round one. The top has four scallops, and the legs are bowed, and there is a small shelf half way to the floor, on which is a glass dish with the *Tradescantias* in water. On the top

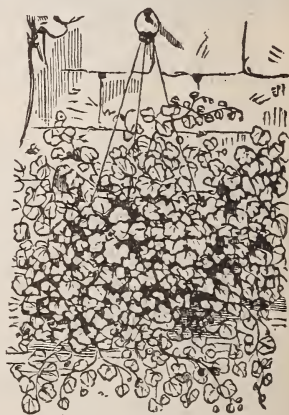


POT OF TRADESCANTIA.

of the table is a pretty jardiniere containing earth, in which is planted lots of two varieties of *Tradescantia*, the *Tradescantia multicolor* with its bronze, silver and pink and crimson shades, and *Tradescantia variegata*, the green and white variety. It grows quite rapidly, and sometimes the branches would reach the floor, if I did not trim them off.

Another favorite of mine is the *Souvenir de Bonn Abutilon*, with its white-edged leaves and rosy flowers. It is always handsome, indoors or out.

In a south window in the kitchen is a narrow box just the width of the window seat, and as I had a large plant of the *Madame Salleroi Geranium* in the ground in the fall that was too large to take up, I took off cuttings, rooted them in water, then put in small pots and placed them in the box mentioned. They looked very bright and cheerful through the cold and dreary weather.



BASKET OF COLISEUM IVY.

There is another vine that I have, the *Coliseum Ivy*, which is a very dainty little trailer. I often have it growing in pots with other plants to droop over the edge next to the room.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Mrs. R. F.

**Gaillardias.**—The perennial *Gaillardias* are free-blooming, and the flowers last a long time, and make fine bouquets. The plants are easily grown, perfectly hardy and bloom continuously throughout summer and autumn.

Norfolk Co., Mass.

Mrs. L. B. Zastre.

**Remedy for Moles.**—I soon sent the moles from my garden by a simple remedy. I dropped moth balls in their paths all through the garden and the moles left.

Long Branch, N. J.

Maria O. Hicks.



## ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

**A** HANDSOME decorative plant is Asparagus Sprengeri. It is of trailing habit, and its slender stems are covered with a thick, fine foliage, although this does not compare in fineness to the foliage of the Asparagus tenuissimus. In well-growing specimens, however, it makes a mass of vivid green that will entirely envelop a small table, if the plant is placed upon one, and it needs some such place to accommodate it. Its many branches can be trained upward, but their natural tendency is to droop, and I know of few plants more beautiful. It makes a perfect shower of rich green spray, topped with countless small white flowers, of many very fine petals, so fine, in fact, that they are similar to the old-fashioned Flora's Paint Brush,

only much smaller. Once get a plant growing vigorously, and it may be kept almost anywhere. But until it has attained considerable size, light and warmth are best. Warmth is always essential, and copious watering. One lady leaving home for some weeks put her Asparagus Sprengeri into a milk crock full of water; this was replenished once or twice during her absence, and had no other care, and never

grew so well. My plant has an east window, and the pot is sunk about two-thirds in a jardiniere in which is kept liquid manure of light quality. In removing old branches cut quite below the surface, and new ones will spring up. The roots are of the peculiar nodule sort, such as are found on various legumes. Sometimes the pot becomes so full of them it seems best to remove a part. They will not grow, however, neither does the cutting away seem deleterious. Sprays may be cut for decoration, and the plant will at once set to work to replace them.

The only insect pest ever noticed is the scale, and that is not common. With such fine, feathery foliage I know of no remedy for this pest, if it once gets place, but to cut the whole thing off below the surface. This is not half as bad as it seems, because if cut below it starts growth again.

Ipswich, S. D.

Rose Seelye Miller.

**Cannas.**—We have raised Cannas for several years, and have always been pleased with the results. We saved both bulbs and seeds. The seed Cannas are almost as nice as the ones raised from bulbs. We soak the seeds in hot water until they soften, then file on the end where a small bump is seen. We then soak them again for a day or two, and plant them. They start as promptly as the bulbs.

Mrs. Emma Musgrove.

Winchester, Kansas.

## TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

**M**ANY LIKE TO have a window filled with bright flowers in the summer, who have little time or money to spend on them. We desire a change from the usual winter-blooming varieties, however much we enjoy them.

Those who have never tried the Tuberous Begonias cannot realize what a delightful surprise awaits them if they will try them this summer. Three very nice ones have brightened my window for two years, and are now giving promise of another year's pleasure. Two are of delicate shades of light yellow or cream color, and the other is a pure white one.



SINGLE TUBEROUS BEGONIA.

It is hard to say which is preferred, as all are beautiful. They are of strong growth and constantly filled with flowers.

Another not as large gave a number of flowers of the loveliest shade of salmon-pink I ever saw. The flowers of all were very large. They do finely on the porch or in a bed on the lawn. A friend who visited me last summer, said she saw a bed of them on a lawn as she was coming to the train, and she thought it one of the finest flower-beds she ever saw. She has cultivated flowers for many years. Those who have tried Tuberous Begonias know their beauty, and those who have not will never regret trying them now.

Richford, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1912. Aunt Eda.

**Arabis Alpina.**—I have a fine large bed of Arabis alpina raised from seeds. The plants are low-growing, covered with small white, very fragrant flowers and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. This is a favorite perennial of mine, entirely hardy, and always satisfactory. It is a good cemetery plant.

West Quincy, Mass. Mrs. L. B. Zastre.

**Smilax.**—I have had very good luck with Smilax. The plants are easily grown from seeds, and are lovely as trellis pot plants.

Manchester, Okla. S. E. VanBuskirk.



**SUCCESS WITH HYACINTHS.**

**N**OW, while the show is in full swing, is a good time to tell you all about my lovely Hyacinths. The bulbs were advertised last fall for 30 cents, ten larger for 50. I got a lot of both, eighty in all I potted. I did intend to put the small ones in the garden, but when I tried to set them out I found everywhere I tried to dig I dug up something, so I stopped, and potted them all, putting five or six small ones in a large pot, two or three in smaller ones.

I say pots, but I never use one. I prefer a tin can to all the pots ever made by mortal man. They do not dry out so fast. Painted a dark green they look all right. You can set them close together. If you knock one on the floor, no great harm is done, no pot is broken. So I potted all mine in tin cans, and used soil from an old box that held Geraniums all summer. I never use rich soil, as the bulbs rot so easily. I prefer to feed them with liquid manure as soon as the bud begins to push up.

Notwithstanding so many advocate putting potted bulbs in a cellar, I do not do it. I have a closet very dark, and surrounded so it never freezes. Once watering is usually sufficient; sometimes a second one is needful, if the soil seems to be very dry. I do not bring out until after New Years. Then I water thoroughly, and put in a north window in the pantry, where it does not freeze, but where it is never warm, and the sun never shines, and leave them there until they are growing nicely. Then I

carry them off up stairs, to rooms heated only with stovepipes, where I have a steady temperature, neither warm nor cold, but with the window near them open every night. They grow slowly at first. I usually have Geraniums between them and the light and sun. Under these circumstances I am never troubled with short stems. I never let them have full light nor sun, but set them on the shelves back of the other plants, and I never saw finer blooms than I have had for two winters now, since I adopted this plan.

When they commence to open I bring them down stairs and set them on the piano, table, sideboard, desk, or wherever I wish them, the farther from the stove the better. They last a long while, by giving them plenty of water. One gets so much more good of them in this way. Today I counted thirty spikes in bloom, every shade and color, not a poor one in the

whole lot. Another thing: every bulb, so far, has given me two spikes of bloom. This is very unusual. Occasionally I have had a bulb do it, but it is not customary. And the second spike has in many instances grown and bloomed to full perfection right where it happened to stand. Some I put in the window at the back, or the end of the shelf for a few days, but did not see very much difference.

I have never potted any the second time, as all authorities say they are worthless. But last fall, when I was potting those bulbs, I found a few from last winter in a bay which I had neglected to set out. Some of them were quite firm and sound. I had some cans I did not need, so I picked out the best and gave them a trial. To my surprise they all were in bloom weeks before the others. Some were out by Christmas. They were small and dainty looking, like Roman Hyacinths. Mother was delighted with them. So this year, as the blossoms fade, she takes care of the bulbs, watering them until they turn yellow, and allowing them to grow as long as they will. I imagine one could have a good many blooms from them by taking a little pains. I have always carried them down cellar as soon as through blooming.

Two years ago a box containing four bulbs was overlooked when the others were brought out, and as the closet is seldom opened in winter, it was not discovered until about the middle of March. This was five months without water, light or heat. When found every bulb was in bloom. The leaves and flowers had grown very tall, and the whole was the color of golden blanchéd celery, with a tinge of pink or blue in the flowers. But it did not last very long when brought out to the light.

Mrs. E. B. Murray.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 4, 1912.

**My Roses.**—My Roses are my greatest joy in the summer. The best one is *Sombreuil*, which opens up white and slowly turns pink. The blossoms are not very large, but it blooms from early spring until late fall. It slips almost as easily as a Geranium. We have an *Augusta Victoria* and a *Mrs. B. R. Cant*, which are very fine; and we did have a splendid *Bridesmaid*, but it died. We have had bad luck with yellow *Teas*. What is a good one? Her Majesty and *La Reine* are fine hardy pink sorts. *Sofrano* is a pinkish buff, which blooms very freely. The *Souperets* are fine, but easily spoiled by rain.

Mrs. C. T. Hunting.

Independence, Mo., Feb. 19, 1912.

**Nicotiana Affinis.**—This is splendid for summer blooming. Have it near the house so you can enjoy its fragrance during the evenings. Then in the fall take it up, cut back and pot it, and put it in the house. Soon it will bloom very freely indoors. In the spring set it out for another summer's blooming. It blooms freely, and has a delicious fragrance.

Decorah, Iowa. Mrs. A. M. Ellington.





## ABOUT CELOSIAS.

**F**OR RICHNESS of color and long continued bloom nothing among annuals can excel the Celosias, especially the plumed sorts, which I prefer to the combed for most purposes, because of their more graceful appearance. All the Celosias are, however, very desirable, and only personal taste can determine which of the two types is most desirable for any given purpose.

The Celosia is not hardy, and can not be sown in the open ground until all danger of frost is passed; but notwithstanding this it propagates readily from self-sown seeds, and is a robust and healthy grower during summer. Some of the newer sorts of both Celosia plumosa and of Celosia cristata, are exceedingly fancy, and present a rich and tropical appearance. While crimson is the most common—and I think the most desirable color,—



CELOSIA CRISTATA, OR COCKSCOMB.

Celosias may be had with yellow, pink, purple and variegated plumes or combs and one or two varieties have variegated foliage, also.

For long-continued bloom, brilliant and dazzling colors, ease of culture, and symmetry of growth, Celosias are unexcelled, and in addition the plumes may be successfully cut and dried for winter decoration and form a beautiful addition to the "everlasting" bouquet. I have found no other flowers that combine with Celosias so well as Marigolds and Calliopsis, but really for bedding, the Celosias alone give a better effect than when combined with other sorts. A bed or clump of the crimson plumed variety elicited much admiration from those who visited my flower garden the past season. Jas. M. Bonner.

Morrison, Tenn., April 23, 1912.

**Salpiglossis.**—Salpiglossis is one of my best bloomers. In seasons of drouth, when it is so dry that other plants are at a standstill, my Salpiglossis plants are well-covered with flowers, and they are also very graceful and rich-colored. Mrs. A. M. Ellingson.

Decorah, Iowa.

## SOME BEGONIAS.

**F**OR THE HOUSE, leaving out the winter-flowering bulbs, which are always a delight, there is nothing in my opinion that can equal the Begonias. The Rubra, with its bright green leaves and beautiful, pendulous, coral pink, or scarlet blossoms, according to the amount of sunshine that I give it, is one of the most satisfactory. Another one, called Lily-pad, (Begonia Feasti), has large, very dark green leaves of thick texture, a bronze-red underneath, and large clusters of pale pink blossoms standing high above the foliage and is handsome. Mine, standing on the end of the shelf in front of the window, seems to be leaning forward to look out. I have a large handsome plant of the Argentea Guttata variety, with white flowers. If this is grown in full sunshine, the edges of the leaves as well as the under side, are brightly tinted with red.



BEGONIA FEASTI.

The largest and handsomest of my Begonias is the Manicata aurea. The catalogues do not begin to do it justice. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is eighteen inches tall, and the blossoms, which are small, and in large panicles, add eight inches more to the height. The largest leaves are seven and a half inches by six inches, dark, and pale, yellowish green when first formed, but as they advance with age the pale color turns white; then they are beautiful, indeed.

Mrs. R. F.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

**Schizanthus.**—Last spring I sowed a packet of seeds of Schizanthus, and was delighted with the delicate foliage. Later the blossoms came, in four different colors, white, purple, blue, and a white veined with purple. I regret that I did not notice when they began to bloom, for the little beauties lingered so long they might be termed "ever-blooming."

Morgan Co., Colo. Mrs. D. A. George.

**Poppies.**—From a packet of mixed seeds we grew some of the most beautiful Poppies I ever saw—large and double, and in many fine shades. The salmon and white were especially lovely. All were fine as vase flowers, when cut before sunrise.

Mrs. L. Brown.

Portland, Oreg.





### THORNS AND ROSES.

Oh! merciful Father, look down from on high  
On the hearts that are bleeding and ready to die;  
For deep are the wounds, and so cruel the smart,  
When the hands we have cherished are aiming the  
dart;  
Who press thorns in our pillow bedewed with our  
tears,  
But with Roses and Lilies they'll cover our bier.

How we'd prize just one blossom, or even a bud,  
If 'twere given us now ere we're under the sod;  
Or a kind, loving word if only were said,  
And O! why will they keep them till after we're  
dead,  
Pressing thorns in our pillows bedewed with our  
tears,  
And keeping the Roses to place on our biers!

O! for one tender smile, that would ease this heart-  
aching,  
Or for one loving word that might keep heart from  
breaking;  
But these lips must be mute with their heart-crush-  
ing sorrow,  
Pale and mute they may be, and forever tomorrow;  
But the thorns will not hurt, nor the sad unwept  
tears,  
When the Roses and Lilies are laid on our biers.

Our dear loving Saviour, we turn to thee now;  
We remember on earth they pressed thorns in Thy  
brow;  
When we think of the scourging, the wormwood  
and gall,  
And yet Thou forgavest and prayed for them all.  
So pray we to forgive them, whatever it be,  
Let the thorns and the tears drive us closer to Thee.

Mrs. L. R. Reynolds.

Wichita, Kans., April 6, 1912.

### THE SWEETS OF JUNE.

Now June has come, the Robins sing  
Of seas of bloom and skies of blue;  
The Butterfly has spread its wing,  
And from the dell the Turtles coo.

To cloudless skies a brighter hue  
The beams of morning daily bring,  
While floating out in chorus true,  
"Now June has come," the Robins sing.

The southern breezes softly swing  
The grasses strung with beads of dew;  
Fair scenes the waves are picturing  
Of seas of bloom and skies of blue

The Swallows down the vale pursue  
Each other in a ceaseless ring;  
And that old scenes it may renew  
The Butterfly has spread its wing.

The tendrils of the Greenbrier cling  
To barren walls, soft winds to woo;  
Our steps wide woods are welcoming,  
And from the dell the Turtles coo.

Ah! sweetheart, as the flowers do,  
Sweet kisses to the wind we'll fling;  
And, hand-in-hand, we'll journey to  
The land of love's own fashioning.

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonzo Rice.

### WHERE THE GRASS IS GREEN.

O sweet soft grass, the earth is decked  
With coat of living green;  
Beneath the happy June-day sky  
Thy panoply is seen.

No plot of ground so poor or mean  
But wears its garments new,  
Rich as embroidered liveries  
That glow with brilliant hue.

The world is happy with its dress,  
The hills are all aglow,  
Where shepherds lead their flocks afield  
To fatten and to grow.



And yet upon a distant hill  
I see a little mound;  
'Tis guarded by the towering Elm  
And hears the dove's low sound.

Rest light, sweet grass, upon this spot,  
This treasure-chest of joy,  
For here in lightest slumber lies  
My own sweet, precious boy.

Peoria, Ill.

Geo. F. Paul.

### SOMETIMES.

Sometimes, when weary, I feel as though  
I would like to steal away  
From everyone, to be alone  
Where little white lambs play,  
Where birds flit through the bending boughs  
In spring, to build their nest;  
Yes, where the Violets hide their bloom,  
There's where I'd like to rest.

Sometimes I long to sit beside  
A flower-rimmed brook and dream,  
A dream of bygone happiness,  
As I gaze into the stream.  
Or walk along life's quieter paths,  
With you alone to stray,  
Far from society's ceaseless whirl,  
And in peace and content stay.

Sometimes I wish that I had lived  
In the times of long ago;  
With a heart to love all mankind,  
And no envy or malice know.  
Just to live in a low, log cabin,  
And when day was growing late  
See you coming homeward singing,  
I would ask no greater fate.

Johnson Co., Ind.

Ruby O. Green.

### A JUNE MORNING.

There's a twitter of birds in the Oak-tree,  
Whose green leaves hide them from view,  
There's a bush of half opened Rosebuds,  
With foliage wet with dew.

The sun for a time seems darkened  
And a stillness seems above,  
With just the low twittering of the birds,  
And a plaintive mourning Dove.

But now as the day advances  
The leaves begin to sway,  
And sweet with the perfume of flowers  
The south wind comes today.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Nellie M. Truesdell.



# WHAT POETS HAVE SAID OF THE FLOWERS.

Oh! Roses and Lilies are fair to see,  
But the wild Bluebell is the flower for me.  
—*Louis A. Meredith.*

The Cowslips tall her pensioners be,  
In their gold coats, spots you see;  
These be rubies, fairy favors,  
In their freckles live,—live their savors.  
—*Shakespeare.*

Honeysuckle loves to crawl  
Up to the low crag and ruined wall.—*Scott.*

The Honeysuckle round the porch  
Has woven its wavy bowers.—*Tennyson.*

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy, green,  
That creepeth o'er ruins old!  
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,  
In his cell so lone and cold.—*Dickens.*

How fair is the Rose! What a beautiful flower!  
The glory of April and May!  
But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,  
And they wither and die in a day.—*Watts.*

The wild Tulip at the end of its tube,  
Blows out its great red bell,  
Like a thin clear bubble of blood,  
For the children to pick and sell.  
—*Browning.*

Hath the pearl less whiteness  
Because of its birth?  
Hath the Violet less brightness  
For growing near the earth?—*Moore.*

The stately Lilies stand,  
Fair in the silvery light,  
Like saintly vestals, pale in prayer.—*Dorr.*

When the brooks are running over,  
And the days are bright and long,  
Then from every nook and bower  
Peeps the dainty Strawberry flower.  
—*Goodale.*

Horton, Kans., Feb. 7, 1912. Mrs. Jennie Brown.

## A BIRD'S NEST.

A bird's nest. Mark it well, within, without,  
No tool had he that wrought, no knife to cut,  
No nail to fix, no bodkin to insert,  
No glue to join. His little beak was all.



And yet, how neatly finished! What nice hand,  
With every implement and means of art,  
And twenty years' apprenticeship to boot,  
Could make me such another?

Hurdis.

## ON THE FOOTHILLS.

We are standing on the foothills,  
And we view the distant height,  
And, as life spreads out before us,  
We are living in the light,  
Though the pathway lies in shadow,  
And we cannot see our way,  
We can see the distant summit  
Close unto the gates of day.

We are standing on the foothills  
Of life's grand and onward tread,  
Close upon the wave of battle  
Will our colors soon be led;  
Each firm step so sure and steady,  
Wins upon the upward climb,  
As we journey toward the summit,  
On the old pathway of time.

Valley Junction, Wis. Nellie Fiske Hackett.

# FLOWERS.

(A Song.)

Pretty little flowers, blooming in the grass,  
Filling all the air with perfume as we pass;  
Relieving hearts of sadness, dispelling want and woe,  
Filling hearts with gladness, everywhere you grow.  
Flowers—flowers—there's nothing that cheers,  
Nor lengthens our years, as flowers—flowers,—  
When they brighten gloomy hours, there's nothing  
I know that comforts me so as flowers.

Lovely little flowers, looking bright and gay,  
Cheering up everyone who travels 'long the way;  
Blooming in the daytime, closing up at night,  
Growing in the May time, what a lovely sight!  
Flowers—flowers—there's nothing as rare,  
Nor sweet and fair, as flowers—flowers,—  
When they grow in shady bowers, there's nothing  
On earth that's half the worth of flowers.

Queenly little flowers, you never can offend,  
Springing up everywhere, you're everybody's friend  
Growing in the fall time, spreading joy and glee,  
Making now and all time what it ought to be.  
Flowers—flowers—there's nothing I'm sure,  
That's half as pure as flowers—flowers,—  
When they're wet with dew and showers, there's  
nothing  
As nice, will ever suffice, for flowers.

Carl G. Albright.

## THE ROSE'S SPELL.

A red, red Rose you sent to me,  
A blossom sweet and rare,  
In its glowing depths I looked to see  
What message it might bear.

It's head it bears with regal grace,  
Like some dame of high degree.  
"Was my lady's breast your resting place,  
Oh Rose! ere you came to me?"

"Tell me your secret, sweet, I pray!  
Do your clustering leaves enfold  
Some token from one I adore always?  
Oh! proud, shy heart, unfold!"

A flutter like wings, lo! the miracle came,  
The closed leaves fell apart,  
And revealed at last, in its cup of flame,  
The hidden gold of the heart,

L'Envoi.

Some subtle spell still lingers here  
In the soul of the Rose long dead,  
For the gold of your heart you showed me, dear,  
In the heart of that Rose so red.

Chester, N. J.

Leila Lyon Topping.

## THE MOON-MAN.

The Moon-man, jolly old Moon-man  
Is looking at me from the sky;  
He's a merry old face, with a charming grace  
And a roughish look in his eye.

'Tis a kindly face, though, and friendly,  
This face of my Moon-man friend;  
And I like to watch for him, knowing  
That a smile to me he will send.

No matter how false or how fickle  
My other friends prove to be,  
I know that the jolly old Moon-man  
Will always be faithful to me.

And when I am lonely at evening,  
A glimpse of his cheery old face  
Is sure to drive away sadness,  
And bring my smiles back to their place.

Cazenovia, N. Y.

R. F. Knapp.



## THE VALLEY OF THE MOHAWK.

When the stars are softly gleaming  
And the cares of day are o'er,  
My thoughts turn back to childhood's home  
And happy days of yore.  
Oft in fancy I am straying  
'Mid the scenes I loved so well;  
I can see the dear old homestead  
By the brookside in the dell,  
The school-house where we gathered  
In the sunshine and the rain,  
The orchard and the meadows,  
And the fields of golden grain,  
And the same old river, gliding  
Onward with its silv'ry foam,  
In the valley of the Mohawk,  
My dear old New York home.

Since I left the dear old valley  
Many years have rolled away,  
Yet my heart is ever yearning  
To be there again some day,  
Roaming as I did in childhood,  
'Mid the wild flowers blooming there,  
Where the merry birds are singing  
Thro' the woodlands everywhere.  
Just to see the sun-kissed hilltops,  
And the mossy glades below,  
Where the old home lights were gleaming  
In the days of long ago.  
No place on earth I hold so dear  
Wherever I may roam,  
As the valley of the Mohawk,  
My dear old New York home.

Ilion, N. Y., May 1, 1912.

A. E. Slocum.

## JASMINE.

So pure yet dazzling bright,  
As stars in winter's night,  
O Jasmine flower!  
Sweetest in all the land!  
Trailing with charming grace,  
Thy tendrils should embrace  
As fair a face,

O dear, sweet flower!  
Thy perfume all-pervades the air,  
Not overpowering,  
But passing fair.  
Thou art o'er-shadowed  
By the queenly Rose, as some proud lady  
With a gentler would not vie.

O Jasmine!  
Would that when I die  
No flowers be round me  
Save the ones I love;  
So pure, like Heaven  
Thou seemest, or as a breath  
From up above,

Quincy, Mass. Clara Lizette Bell.

## ROSES.

Yellow and white and crimson Roses,  
Fragrance-burdened and fair to see,  
Out in the garden gaily nodding,  
On bush and trellis and branching tree.  
Swayed by the breezes o'er them blowing,  
Kissed by the sunshine, golden bright,  
Queens of the day, the rule unchallenged,  
And empresses of the dewy night.

Yellow and white and crimson Roses,  
Some for a baby's dimpled hand,  
And some for the breast of one who goeth,  
Silent and still to the other land,  
Some for the bride in her blushing beauty,  
And some for the maiden in robes of white,  
Queens of the day, they charm and gladden,  
And empresses of the dewy night.

Tioga Co., N. Y.

▲ Subscriber.

## THE AWAKENING.

Down where the rushes sway and sigh,  
Rocked by each tide that ripples by,  
Lies the sleeping Lily-pad.

Floating gently to and fro,  
Bound by the slender stem below  
To its anchorage unseen.

Dreaming idly the whole day through,  
Naught it recks of joy or rue,  
The careless Lily-pad.

O! life is good where the rushes lean,  
Where the sun's warm glow and the moon's  
[pale gleam  
Set the ripples all a-sheen.

\* \* \* \* \*

Summer wanes, but the dreamer still  
Drowns and drifts with the tides, until—  
Like fluttering pulse of fledgling bird,  
Deep within awoke and stirred  
The Lily-soul unborn.

Sprung from the ooze and gloom below,  
Struggling skyward with thrill and throe,  
Child of the underworld.

Milk white bowl with heart of gold,  
Deeply the clustering leaves enfold  
The hidden treasuring.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Awake! dull dreamer, wake!" she cried,  
"There's life in the flow and ebb of the tide,  
Dear slumberer, awake!

"Lo! I am the new-born soul of you,  
The soul that is fair, and white, and true,  
That fitly the gods may woo.

"Come, lean to me your quiet breast,  
That I may base my head and rest  
Upon its pillowing."

\* \* \* \* \*

Down where the whispering rushes lean,  
Where the sun's warm glow and the moon's  
[pale gleam

Set the ripples all a-sheen,  
Awakes the Lily-soul.

Chester, N. J. Leila Lyon Topping.

## THE ROBIN'S SONG.

How sweet the note of organ grand,  
'Mid fountains' flash and courtly cheer;  
The ocean breaking on the sand,  
Beneath the moon's unclouded sphere;  
These charm the eye and please the ear;  
But still I long to speed away  
To a moss-clad cottage, there to hear  
The Robin's song at peep of day.

Around it giant Locusts stand,  
Perfuming all the atmosphere,  
When warm and wooing winds demand  
A sweet baptism from the clear  
Ambrosial dew, while beams appear  
To fringe the morning's garb of gray,  
And echoes ripple far and near  
The Robin's song at peep of day.

And there the bees delighted band,  
When pearly buds the boughs endear;  
The Ivy, like affection's hand,  
Is clinging with a touch sincere;  
But stony footfalls interfere,  
The hills that frown, the winds that play,  
Make dim by youth's fair wood and mere,  
The Robin's song at peep of day.

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonzo Rice.



Oh! Jasmine, yellow Jasmine,  
You drape yon Pine so old,  
That leans above the babbling brook,  
A Pisa tower of gold.

You waft your sweet perfumes  
With every passing breeze,  
A fairy home for butterflies,  
A Paradise for bees.

Winston Co., Ala., March 1, 1912. Mrs. Sallie West.

**AT EVENTIDE.**

Fair meadows, ever soft to youthful feet!  
And here the waves of traffic never beat;  
Like Isaac, now I stray at eve's calm tide,  
With peace, like fond Rebecca, at my side!  
Shelbyville, Ind. Alonzo Rice.



**The Bird Destroyers.**—Our artist friend, the Jolly Old Bachelor of California, sends above picture, which explains itself. It enforces the truth of a statement that some doubt, that the cat and the boy with the gun are the bird's worst enemies.

**EXCHANGES.**

Perennial plants and shrubs for monthly Roses and Lilies. Miss G. E. Miller, 913 Centre St., Easton, Pa.  
Cannas, Chrys'sms, Geraniums, Dahlias for fancy Caladium, Ferns. Sammie Williamson, Spring Mills, Va.  
Trailing Arbutus and Ferns for other plants. Mrs. A. J. McHan, Parrish, N. C.

Bronze Chrysanthemum plants for window plants. Write. Ida Kempson, R. 3, Senoia, Ga.  
Quilled Pink Dahlias for other named varieties or shrubs. Mrs. E. E. Weber, R. 11, Milton, Wis.

Dahlias for Pæonies, Cannas or Hyacinths. Mrs. Dora Moore, St. James, Mo.

California Violets for everblooming bush Roses or cuttings. Ruby Oliver, R. 2, Crewe, Va.

Six Violet plants for each Canna bulb, any color. Beatrice Styers, R. 5, Greensboro, N. C.

Golden Glow and White Iris for Pæony, hardy Lilies or Begonias. Mrs. Alice Hope, R. 5, Seattle, Wash.

Trumpet and Moon Vines and Iris for other plants. Mrs. Annetta Polk, Box 85, Hollis, Okla.

Daisy, Fern and Chrysanthemum plants for Roses, or other flowers. M. E. Sease, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Chry'sms, Salvia, Cactus, flower and veg. seeds for plants, s'ds or bulbs. C. K. Stanley, Galveston, Texas.

All kinds plants, bulbs, Roses, garden seeds for d'ble Dahl's & pink Cannas, Gilbert May Jr., Pulaski, Tenn.

Vegetable seeds for Dahlia tubers. Mrs. A. Evickson, Newman Grove, Pa.

Purple Passion vine for d'ble Petunia pl'ts, Currant or Grape vines. Send. Mrs. Henry Pigg, Ivanhoe, Tex.

Ferns, Lilac, Maple, and evergreen trees for flower seeds. Mrs. G. Wilcox, Spencer, N. Y.

Violets, Daisies and Callirhoe for hardy plants or bulbs. Write. Mrs. Eva Marcum, R. 4, Apache, Okla.

A variety of plants for succulent plants. Write. S. E. McClelland, R. 4, Dayton, Tenn.

Aster and Pansy seeds for Giant Himalaya Berry plant. Mrs. E. C. Eggleston, Box 4, Allegan, Mich.

**Florida.**—I lost my flowers by frost the past winter, but I do not expect to lose them again, as we shall remove to Florida in the fall. I am interested in that State, and read everything I see about it. I shall be glad to get any information on that subject.—Mrs. M., Bethel, Vt., Apr. 16, 1912.

**Button Rose.**—Can anyone tell me where I can get the old-fashioned Button Rose? Does Nature cast out her children and adopt new favorites? Where is None-so-pretty, a kind of double-flowered rose *Lychnis* growing a foot high?—Miss Brown, N. Y.

**In Oregon.**—Will Tiger Lilies, Pæonies, Larkspur, etc., grow and bloom as well in Coos county, Oregon, as in the Eastern States? I expect to leave Michigan to make Coos county my home and will take many bulbs and plants with me if they will do well.—George B., Mich.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Roses.**—Why do my Rose bushes die as soon as they begin to develop their foliage in the spring?—A. E., Portsmouth, Va.

Ans.—In some places Roses are attacked by aphid almost before the foliage unfolds, causing the leaves to curl and dry up, and often the plants to die. Occasionally mildew sets in, and sometimes a fungus called "black spot" appears. In all of these troubles spray the foliage with lime and sulphur solution, making it weak, say one part solution to 15 parts water.

**Asters.**—Mr. Park: My Asters do well until time to flower, then they die. What is the cause and remedy?—Mrs. D. Cushman, W. Va.

Ans.—The plants are doubtless affected with root lice. Make a cavity in the soil down to the roots, fill it with tobacco dust or chopped tobacco stems, then apply water almost scalding hot, repeating the hot water applications at intervals of two or three days, until the lice are exterminated.

**Clematis Seeds.**—Mr. Park: How can I make Clematis seeds germinate?—Rose Frasel, Va., March 25, 1912.

Ans.—Simply give them time. If the seeds are sown as soon as ripe some of them will germinate the following spring, and many will lie dormant till the second spring. As a rule you should not expect the plants to appear until the second spring, and many not until the third spring. Always sow the seeds where they will not be disturbed for several years. The Grape, Elderberry, Haw Honeysuckle, Viburnum and many other shrubs are slow in germinating.

**POST CARDS EXCHANGED.**

Under this head I have inserted the names and addresses of persons who propose card exchanges, but many have complained that these do not respond. A letter before me has a complaint of Mrs. Stephens, of Rhode Island, stating that she answered eight, sending 24 cards, and that only one responded. If others have met with the same treatment the postal exchange column will be excluded. It is manifestly unfair and dishonest to propose an exchange and not respond to those who answer it.—Editor.

Jessie Mauzy, 4901 Fletcher Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Elizabeth Brandt, Odell, Nebr.  
Robert T. Owen, Chattaroy, Wash.  
Walter Reynolds, Peekskill, N. Y.  
Mattie L. Myles, Maywood, W. Va.  
Mildred Letherebaugh, Carrollton, Md.  
Gert. Hartley, 400 Third St., Hannibal, Mo.  
Georgie Kronk, Portland, Mo.  
Lena Varney, Proctorville, Ohio.  
Ardie Weese, Erie, Tenn., R. 2, Box 17.  
Cora Armstrong, Hoyleton, Ill.  
Viola L. Wilhoit, (13 yr.), Colestin, Oreg.  
Bessie Monks, (11 yr.), Fort Gage, Ill.  
Katie R. Huffs, Garfield, Ky.  
Flossie Dorst, Long Bottom, Ohio.  
Florence Jones, Farmington, Me., R. F. D. 1.  
Ola Jones, Hoisington, Kans., R. 2.  
Catherine Gasper (12 years), Boston, N. Y.  
Verda and Vera Zosel, 210 Mission St., Salem, O.  
Alta M. Hawkins, Woodyard, W. Va.



# PICK THEM OUT

4 Plants 25 Cts., 9 Plants 50 Cts., 19 Plants \$1.00, Carefully Packed, Mailed, Postpaid. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

**I** OFFER a large collection of plants and shrubs for the window and garden or lawn, at a uniform price, and hope to receive orders from many of my friends this season. The plants are all in good condition. Many are valuable, and worth more than I ask, but I include them to keep the price uniform. Kindly look over the list this month and make up an order for yourself and friends. One plant alone 15 cents.

**Special Club Offer.** For an order amounting to \$2.00 I will mail 38 plants, your selection from the list, and with them will send the following splendid collection of named Chinese Pæonies:

- Pæony Humea Carnea**, extra fine, brilliant light red.  
**" Lady Eleanora Bramwell**, silvery rose, splendid.  
**" Boule de Nieve**, white, edged carmine, exceedingly beautiful.  
**" President Roosevelt**, new, very handsome, glowing red.  
**" Duke of Wellington**, soft primrose, extremely beautiful.  
**" Snowball**, white, very full and handsome.

Any one of these Pæonies will be mailed for 10 cents, or the lot for 50 cents; or the collection (6 roots) will be included with any order for \$2.00 worth of plants sent me before the 10th of June.

If you wish a subscription to Park's Floral Magazine included, please add 10 cents for one year, 25 cents for 3 years, or 50 cents for 6 years, and state when you wish the subscription to begin.

June is a good month to buy and pot or bed plants. Please do not delay ordering. See your friends and make up a club at once. Why not get up a club order of \$2.00 worth and get the collection of Pæonies free? Address **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



PÆONIES.

## Window Plants.

**Abutilon**, in variety  
**Mesopotamicum**  
**Acacia Lophantha**  
**Lophantha speciosa**  
**Achania malvaviscus**  
**Achyranthus**, Gilsoni  
**Emersoni**, carmine  
**Lindeni**, red

Note.—All of the Achyranthus are handsome, easily grown foliage plants for the porch in summer or the window in winter.



**Ageratum**, white  
**Stella Gurney**, blue

Note.—The Blue Ageratum will stand the hottest sun when bedded out, and blooms profusely all summer. It will also bloom well in pots in a sunny window in winter.

**Aloisioa myrtifolia**  
**Alstromeria aurantiaca**  
**Alternanthera**, red  
**Golden**

**Alyssum**, sweet, double  
**Amomum Cardamomum**

Note. This is a handsome deliciously scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

**Anomatheca cruenta**  
**Anthericum variegatum**  
**Lilliastrum major**  
**Antholyza mixed**  
**Arum cornutum**  
**Asparagus Sprengeri**

**Blampiedi**  
**Plumosus nanus**  
**Plumosus robustus**  
**Decumbens**  
**Common Garden**

Note.—I offer fine plants of **Asparagus Sprengeri**, a lovely basket and vase plant. It has splendid delicate foliage, and often sprays three feet long.  
**Basil**, sweet, bush, green

**Begonia**, in variety  
**Fuchsioides**  
**Begonia**, Tuberous, Fringed  
 red, white, rose, yellow  
 and salmon  
**Tuberous**, Double, seven  
 colors, white, rose, yellow,  
 salmon, flesh, crimson  
 and scarlet

**Begonia Rex**, Clementine,  
 one of the most beautiful  
 and easily grown of the  
 Rex class. Fine plants.

**Bougainvillea glabra**  
**Browallia speciosa**, blue  
**Bryophyllum calycinum**  
**Cactus**, **Opuntia variegata**  
**Cereus**, Queen of Night  
**Calceolaria scabiosifolia**

**Calla**, spotted-leaf  
**Nana compacta**  
**Little Gem**

**Campanula Carpathica**  
**Campanula fragilis**

Note.—A charming little pot or basket Campanula. (See May Magazine, page 61, for illustration and description.) It is much used in Europe, and always admired. Flowers blue, in abundance.

**Carex Japonica**  
**Carnation**, Chabaud  
**Cestrum laurifolium**  
**Chinese Primrose** in sorts  
**Chrysanthemum Frutescens**, white and yellow  
**Cineraria stellata**  
**Cobaea scandens**, vine

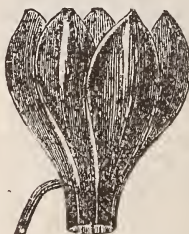


**Coleus**, Fancy mixed  
**Anna Pfitzer**, yellow  
**Beckwith Gem**  
**Carmine Glow**  
**Chicago Bedder**  
**Fine-brave**  
**Jno. Pfitzer**, red  
**Her Majesty**  
**Mottled Beauty**  
**Ruby**  
**Sensation**

**Coleus**, Fancy mixed  
**Surprise**  
**Verschaffelti**  
**Commelyna sellowiana**  
**Crape Myrtle**, Pink and  
 Crimson

**Crassula cordata**  
**Cuphea Platycentra**

**Miniata**, white, rose, red  
 Note.—Cuphea platycentra is the segar flower, rich scarlet, tipped black and white. It blooms freely either bedded out, or in a pot in the window.



**Cyclamen Emperor Wm.**

**James Prize**  
**Atro-rubrum**  
**Roseum Superbum**  
**Album**, White  
**Universum**  
**Mt. Blanc**, White  
**Violaceum**

Note.—I offer fine young plants of Cyclamen; properly grown during summer they will bloom well the coming winter.

**Cypella Herbertii**



**Cyperus alternifolius**  
**Cypripedium acaule**

Note.—I can now supply strong plants of this superb hardy Orchid. Better order when I have a supply. It is scarce.

**Dimorphotheca aurantiaca**  
**Dolichos lignosus**  
**Dracena indivisa**  
**Egg Plant**, N. Y. Purple  
**Eranthemum pulchellum**  
**Erythrina crista galli**  
**Eucalyptus Marginata**  
**Resinifera**  
**Citriodora**, fragrant  
**Gunni**

**Eucomis punctata**  
**Eupatorium riparium**  
**Serrulatum**  
**Euphorbia splendens**

Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns. The plants are thorny, and bear lovely waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure to bloom.

**Ferns in variety**  
**Whitmanii**  
**Ferraria Canariensis**  
**Grandiflora alba**  
**Pavonia speciosa**

Note.—These are known as Tigridias in some catalogues. They are splendid bulbous plants, and a little bed is never without flowers. Twelve plants, all colors, 50 cents.

**Ficus repens**, climber



**Fuchsia in variety.**

**Black Prince**  
**Elm City**  
**Gloire des Marches**  
**Monarch**, single  
**Rosains Patri**  
**Speciosa**  
**Trophée**



**Geranium**, Zonale, single



Geranium, Zonale, single  
White, Rose, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson  
Double White, Rose, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson  
Ivy-leaved, Rose, Scarlet, Crimson, Avalanche.  
Rose-scented, Nutmeg, Balm, Fern-leaved, Apple, Mrs. Taylor, Oak-leaf  
Distinction  
Grandiflorum



Grevillea robusta  
Guava, common  
Cattleyana  
Heliotrope, white  
Light blue  
Dark blue  
Heterocentron album  
Hibiscus, Peach Blow  
Scarlet  
Hydrangea hortensis  
Impatiens, Holsti coccinea  
White, red eye  
Sultani, Queen Charlotte  
King Albert  
Ivy, Irish or parlor  
Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will grow in dense shade, and is a good vine to festoon a room, or to cover a wall that is always hidden from the sun. It is of rapid growth.  
Jasmine, Gracilinum  
Grandiflorum  
Revolutum



Justicia sanguinea  
Kenilworth Ivy  
Note.—I offer fine plants of this Ivy. For baskets or vases in a window or place entirely excluded from direct sunlight it is unsurpassed. It droops charmingly over the side, and blooms freely. It is also good for carpeting a bed of Gladiolus or other plants.



Lantana, Yellow Queen  
Jaune d'Or  
Leo Dix  
Hackett's Perfection  
White  
Weeping

Lantana  
Note.—The Lantana is a choice out-door plant for the south, as it does well in sand and bright sun, and blooms continuously. I offer a fine collection. At the North it does well bedded out in summer, and is also an elegant pot plant.  
Lavender  
Herb, true, hardy



Lobelia, Emperor William  
Royal Purple  
Hambergia  
Note.—Lobelias are lovely plants for baskets or for bracket pots. L. Hambergia is the new sort so highly praised for its beauty.  
Lophospermum scandens  
Mackaya Bella  
Malva capensis  
Mandevilla suaveolens  
Maurandya, vine  
Mexican Primrose  
Mesembrianthemum  
Grandiflorum  
Ice Plant  
Mimosa, Sensitive Plant  
Mimulus Moschatus comp.  
Muehlenbeckia repens  
Note.—This is a rare and graceful little plant for a basket or bracket pot. Easily grown.  
Myrtus communis



Nasturtium, double yellow  
Nicotiana affinis, white  
Affinis, mixed  
Sanderi, mixed  
Oleander  
Ophiopogon variegatum  
Ornithogalum, Sea Onion



Oxalis, Golden Star  
Arborea floribunda, pink  
Floribunda white  
Bowie, fine, pink  
Buttercup, golden  
Versicolor  
Lutea, yellow  
Oxalis, Lutea fl. pl. double  
Rosea  
Passiflora coerulea grandiflora  
Gracilis  
Edulis

Pepper, Giant Chinese



Pilea Muscosa  
Pittosporum Undulatum  
Tobira  
Primula Chinese, Mt. Blanc  
Obconica, rose  
Lilac  
Chiuensis, coccinea  
Brilliant Red  
Lutea, yellow  
Duchess  
Striped  
Rivina humilis  
Ruellia Formosa  
Makoyana



Salvia Coccinea splendens  
Romeriana  
Alfred Ragineau  
Splendens, fine for beds.  
Price \$3.00 per hundred plants. Expressed.  
Saussevera Zeylanica  
Note.—Sansevera Zeylanica is a succulent foliage plant, upright and stately in growth, and appears well among other plants. It is of easy culture.  
Santolina Indica  
Tomentosa  
Saxifraga sarmentosa  
Selaginella Maritima  
Senecio petasites



Smilax Boston  
Myrtifolia  
Solanum grandiflorum  
Jerusalem cherry  
Sollya heterophylla  
Stevia serrata  
Strobilanthes  
Anisophyllus  
Surinam Cherry  
Swainsonia galegifol. alba  
Rubra, vine, red  
Thunbergia fragrans  
Tradescantia Zebrina

Tradescantia  
Tricolor, beautiful  
Variegata, green, white  
Umbrella Tree  
Verbena hybrida  
Veronica Imperialis  
Vinca rosea, red  
Rosea alba, white  
Variegata, trailing  
Note.—Vinca variegata is a superb trailing plant for vases, distinctly variegated green and white. I offer fine plants.  
Watsonia, mixed

### Hardy Plants.

Acanthus mollis  
Achillea, Pearl  
Filipendula  
Adiantum pedatum, fern



Aegopodium podagraria  
Note.—This is a hardy edging, the compound leaves green with distinct white margin. It makes a lovely border for a bed of Geraniums or other flowering plants. Mailed, 30 plants \$1.00, 100 plants \$3.00.  
Alisma plantago, aquatic  
Alyssum Saxatile  
Anemone Whirlwind  
Anemone Queen Charlotte  
Honoreine Jobert  
Japonica rosea  
Pennsylvanica  
Anthemis Nobilis  
Kelwayii pumila  
Note.—Anthemis Kelwayii pumila has lovely lacinated foliage and bears a profusion of golden Daisy-like flowers. It makes an attractive bed.  
Apios Tuberosa



Antirrhinum, Snapdragon  
Red, Gold and White  
Red, White throat  
Rich Scarlet  
Romeo  
Queen Victoria, white  
Yellow, striped red  
Note.—I offer only the New Giant Fragrant Snapdragons in finest varieties. They are splendid plants for beds or pots, and bloom almost continuously when seeds are not allowed to form.  
Aquilegia, single, pink, white, purple, yellow  
Skinneri, scarlet  
Canadensis, scarlet  
Cœrulea, blue  
Olympica, blue  
Helena, blue  
Double in variety



**Arabis alpina**

Note.—*Arabis Alpina* is a lovely spring-blooming plant; flowers white, in great profusion.

*Aralia racemosa*

*Armeria maritima*

*Asarum Canadensis*

*Asclepias Tuberosa*

*Atrosanguinea*

*Incarnata*, pink

*Cornuti*, pinkish, fragrant

*Aster*, hardy

*Alpina*



*Arisæma*, Indian Turnip

Balm, sweet herb

*Baptisia Australis*, blue

Note.—This is a fine tenacious perennial with Pea-like foliage and long spikes of exquisite rich purple Pea-like bloom. A plant soon becomes a grand big clump. The flowers are succeeded by curious seed-pods.

*Bellis*, Daisy, Snowball

Longfellow, red

*Delicata*, red and white

*Blackberry Lily*

Note.—This is a fine, tenacious plant of the Iris family; flowers red, spotted, in clusters, succeeded by pretty Blackberry-like fruits. Generally known as *Par-densis Chinensis*.

*Bocconia*

*Cordifolia cordata*

*Bupthalmum cordifolium*

*Calamus acorus*

*Callirhoe involucrata*

*Pedata*

*Calystegia pubescens*

*Cassia Marilandica*

*Centaurea Montana*

*Cerastium grandiflorum*

*Biebersteinii*

*Chelone barbata*, scarlet



*Chrysanthemum* in variety

Hardy Crimson

Yellow

Golden Glow

Glory of the Pacific

J. K. Shaw, pink

Garza, white

Silver Wedding

J. Nonin, white

Robt. Halladay, yellow

Maj. Bonnafon, yellow

H. Weeks

October Sunshine

Golden yellow

*Cineraria Maritima* Dia-

mond, silvery foliage

*Clematis Virginiana*

**Clematis**

*Montana*

*Paniculata*

*Coreopsis Lanceolata*

*Eldorado*

*Crucianella stylosa*

Note.—This is a trailing perennial with whorls of handsome narrow leaves, and pretty little red flowers in clusters.

*Delphinium* in variety

*Chinese*

*Elatum*



*Dianthus*, Pink, Baby

*Barbatus Chinensis*

*Superbus*

*Dianthus Deltoides*

*Diclytra eximia*

*Digitalis*, Foxglove

*Dracoccephalum Altaense*

*Epimedium grandiflorum*

*Erigeron aurantiaca*

*Erodium Manescavii*

*Eupatorium ageratoides*

*Incarnatum*, purple

*Eulalia Zebrina*

*Gracillima*

*Fragaria Indica*, for shade

Note.—*Fragaria Indica* is a fine Strawberry-like plant with yellow flowers and crimson fruit that retains its beauty for some time. It is good to carpet the ground in dense shade, and for hanging baskets.

*Funkia subcordata grandiflora*

*Undulata variegata*

*Ovata*, drooping, lilac

*Fortunei*, bluish foliage

Note.—*Funkia subcordata* is the beautiful White

Day Lily. *F. undulata*

*variegata* has elegant striped foliage, and is a superb edging plant.

*Gaillardia grandiflora*, red

*Grandiflora*, yellow, eyed

*Galega officinalis*

*Genista tinctoria*

*Gentiana Andrewsii*

*Geranium*, Sanguineum

*Maculatum*

*Glaucium flavum tricolor*

*Goodyeara pubescens*

*Hibiscus Crimson Eye*

*Helianthus Maximillianus*

*Multiflorus*

*Rigidus*, Dr. Beal

Note.—*Helianthus Rigidus*, Dr. Beal, is a splendid

golden autumn flower, perfectly hardy, and deserving

a place in every collection.

*Heliopsis*, Golden Daisy



*Hemerocallis Flava*

*Dumortieri*, golden

*Thunbergii*, yellow

*Fulva*, orange

Note.—*Hemerocallis Du-*

*mortieri* is the low-grow-

ing, free-blooming, early-

flowering golden sort, ele-

gant for a border. *H. Flava*

is the fragrant Lemon Lily,

blooming later, and *H.*

*Thunbergii* is similar, but comes still later. All are tenacious and beautiful.

*Heracleum Mantegazzian.*

Note.—This is a giant plant; leaves often 5 feet long and 3 feet broad, lacinated; flower stem 10 feet high in good soil bearing an enormous compound umbel of white flowers in autumn. For the background it is well suited and much admired.

*Hoarhound*, Herb

*Hollyhock*, Double

Red, White, Pink

*Sulphur*

*Hyacinthus candicans*

*Hydrangea arborescens*

*Hypericum Moserianum*

*Iberis Sempervirens*



*Iris*, German Blue

May Queen

Rosy Queen

*Iris Florentine*, white

Blue, also Purple

Ash Gray

Cream-white

Gold and Brown

*Mme. Chereau*

*Pallida Dalmatica*

*Pseudo-acorus yellow*

*Siberica atropurpurea*

*Versicolor*

*Kaempferi Leopold II*

*Glorie de Rotterdam*

Queen of Blues, blue

*Kermesinfanum*, red

*Mont Blanc*, white

Note.—*Iris Mme. Chereau*

is an upright hybrid flag,

and makes a glorious display

when in bloom; flowers

blue and white. *Iris*

*Pseudo-acorus* has rich yellow

flowers, and thrives in damp

places, or by the water's edge.

*Kudzu vine*

*Lamium maculatum*

*Lilium Takessima*

*Lilium tigrinum*

*Umbellatum*

*Elegans*

*Lily of the Valley*, Dutch

German

*Fortin's Giant*

*Linaria vulgaris*

*Linum Perenne*, blue

*Lobelia siphilitica*, blue

*Lychnis coronaria*, white,

also Crimson

*Haageana*

*Lychnis Chalcedonica* red

*Lysimachia*, Moneywort

*Lythrum roseum*

*Malva Moschata alba*

*Moschata rubra*, red

*Matricaria*, Golden Ball

*Meconopsis Cambrica*

*Michauxia campanulata*

*Moonseed Vine*

*Myosotis palustris*

*Semperflorens*

*Nepeta*, Catnip, herb

*Oenothera Lamarckiana*

*Pæony*, *Officinalis*, red

Chinese, mixed

Chinese, white, seedling

*Tenuifolia*, red

Note.—This is the Tansy-

leaved *Pæony*, bearing

bright red single flowers.

It is the earliest of *Pæonies*.



*Pæony*

*Panicum altaense*

*Pansy*, mixed

Tufted

*Parsley*, Beauty of Parterre

*Moss-curl*

*Peas*, Perennial, Pink

Flesh, also Scarlet

*Petunia marginata*

*Rosy Morn*

Double

*Phalaris*, ribbon-grass



*Phlox Boule de Feu*, scarlet

*Boule de Nieve*, white

*Faust*, lilac

Note.—Few flowers are

more attractive than flowering

*Perennial Phlox*.

They make a gorgeous bed

or border. I can supply

plants in quantity at \$3.00

per 100, not prepaid.

*Physalis Franchetti*, Chi-

nese Lantern

*Pinks*, hardy, mixed

*Platycodon*, White, Blue

*Grandiflora*

Note.—*Platycodon* is one

of the finest of hardy

perennials; flowers large,

rich blue or white, showy;

plants free- and long-

blooming. Once started

they will almost take care

of themselves.

*Plumbago*, Lady Arpent

*Podophyllum peltatum*

*Polygonum multiflorum*

*Cuspidatum*

*Polygonatum biflorum*

*Poppy Perennial*

*Potentilla formosa*

*Primula officinalis*, yellow

*Veris* single, hardy

*Prunella Webbiana*

*Pyrethrum*, Hardy Cosmos

*Ranunculus Acris* fl. pl.

*Rehmannia angulata*

*Rhubarb*, Victoria



Rocket, Sweet

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Purple

Newmanii

Sullivanti



Rudbeckia  
 Note.—The Rudbeckias are all very free-blooming and showy. R. purpurea has large purple flowers, and is sometimes called Red Sunflower; the others are golden flowered. Sage, Broad-leaved Sagittaria variabilis Sanguinaria Canadensis Salvia Sclarea Santolina Indica Saponaria Ocymoides Officinalis Saxifraga petata Sedum, for banks Acre, yellow White Shasta Daisy, Alaska California Silene orientalis Orientalis compacta Smilacina racemosa Smilax cylindrica, vine Snowflake Spirea Gladstone, white Palmata elegans, lilac Filipendula Solidago Canadensis Star of Bethlehem Stokesia cyanea



Sweet William, Nigricans Atrorugineus Holborn Glory Pink Beauty Pure White Double White Dunnett's Crimson Double Rose Double, Margined Symlocarpus fetidus, for bogs, early flowering Taney, improved, frilled Thalictrum, Meadow Rue Thyme, French Broad-leaved English Trachelium Tricyrtus Hirta, Toad Lily Note.—The Toad Lily is flesh-colored with brown spots, and very pretty. It is always admired. Tritoma McOWani Tunica Saxifraga Typha angustifolia Valerian, fragrant, white Scarlet Verbascum Olympicum Blattaria Vernonia noveboracensis Veronica spicata, blue Longifolia Vinca, Blue Myrtle



Viola, Marie Louise Odorata, blue Hardy white Pedata, early flowering

Violet, hardy blue, frag'nt Wallflower, Winter bloom. Kewensis Parisian Wormwood, silvery herb Yucca filamentosa Note.—Yucca filamentosa will grow and bloom in the driest, hottest soil, and is a fine sword-leaved evergreen. Many prefer it for cemetery planting because of its lovely drooping white flowers and tenacity. Zizania aquatica

**Shrubs and Trees.**

Abelia rupestris Ailanthus glandulosa Akebia quinata, vine Althea, single Amorphia fruticosa Ampelopsis Veithei Quinquifolia Aralia pentaphylla Artemisia, Old Man Andromeda arborea Benzoin odoriferum



Berberis Jamesonii Vulgaris Thunbergii Note.—Berberis Thunbergii is a beautiful dense-growing shrub for groups, and decidedly the best plant for a hedge, being hardy, needing hardly any pruning, and lasting for years even under neglect. Fine plants \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000. Bignonia Radicans Capreolata Note.—Bignonia radicans is the Trumpet Vine, that bears big clusters of large red flowers during summer and autumn, followed by huge pods that remain on throughout the winter. It has lovely foliage and is a choice hardy vine. Buckeye, Horse Chestnut Callicarpa Americana California Privet Calycanthus floridus Praecox grandiflora Catalpa Kämpferi Bignonioides Speciosa Note.—Catalpa speciosa is a beautiful flowering tree blooming when quite small. The flowers are large and shaped like the beautiful Rehmannia, white with spots, and borne in immense panicles at the tips of the numerous branches; very showy. Celtis occidentalis Cercis Canadensis Celastrus scandens Cherry, large, red, sour Large, white, sweet Cissus heterophylla, vine Colutea Arborescens Cornus Sericea Floridus, Dogwood

Note.—C. Sericea is a native shrub with red stems, blooming in summer, and covered with purple berries in clusters in autumn. C. floridus is the elegant white Dogwood, one of the most beautiful of our flowering native shrubs. Corylus Americana Deutzia gracilis Crenata fl. pleno

Note.—Deutzia gracilis is a rather dwarf, compact sort, very free-blooming, and very beautiful. It is hardy, and a superb shrub that should be generally grown. The flowers are pure white, in fine sprays. Dimorphanthus mand-schuricus Diospyrus virginica Eleagnus angustifolia Japonica Eucalyptus, Blue Gum Gunni, hardy Euonymus Americana Euonymus Japonicus Euonymus variegatus Forsythia Viridissima Suspensa (Sieboldii) Fraxinus excelsa (Ash) White, also Blue Genista tinctoria Gleditsia Sinensis Triacanthia, Honey Locust Glycine frutescens Magnifica Sinensis Hickory, Shellbark Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy Reticulata aurea Scarlet trumpet Yellow trumpet

Note.—Hall's Honeysuckle is a richly fragrant, everblooming hardy vine, excellent for covering a wire fence, or forming a screen; flowers white and cream in great abundance. H. reticulata aurea has lovely golden reticulated foliage, and is gorgeous in autumn. Horse Chestnut Ivy, English, green Abbotsford, variegated Variegated-leaved Jasmine nudiflorum Kalmia latifolia, Laurel

Note.—Kalmia latifolia is the Mountain Laurel, the finest of our native mountain flowers. I offer nice, well-rooted little plants. I cannot always supply these, but have a fine stock now. Kentucky Coffee Tree Kerria Japonica fl. pleno Note.—Kerria Japonica fl. pl. is the double Chorus Rose, bearing very double golden flowers in abundance during spring and fall. Koelreuteria paniculata Ligustrum Ibotum

Note.—This is a beautiful hedge plant, hardy, dense, requiring but little pruning, and very graceful in growth. I can supply nice 2-year plants for a hedge at \$3.00 per hundred, \$25.00 per thousand. It is also a fine summer-blooming plant when grown as a single specimen. Ligustrum Amoor river Lilac, white, purple

Lilac Josikaea, Japanese Lilac Liquidamber, Sweet Gum Liriodendron, Tulip Tree Mahonia (evergreen)

Maple, scarlet Sugar, also Cut-leaf Mulberry, Russian Passiflora cœrulea Paulownia imperialis Poplar or Tulip tree Philadelphia, Grandiflorus Pyrus bacata Rhamnus Carolinus Rhodotyus Kerrioides Rhus aromatica Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree Ribes, Sweet Currant Floridum, black.

Note.—The Sweet Currant is a grand hardy shrub. The flowers come early, and are golden yellow in graceful hanging clusters, and deliciously scented. It should be at every home. Robinia, pseudo-acacia Decaisneana Viscosa Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Brier Rosa Rugosa Rose, Baltimore Belle Wichuriana, white Single, pink, climbing Lady Gay Monthly Salix, Basket Willow Lucida, Shining Willow Babylonica, Weeping W.



Sambucus, Cut-leaf Everblooming Racemosa, red berries Sambucus Canadensis Note.—Sambucus is the Elderberry, and the Everblooming has lovely flowers and fine edible fruit throughout the season. I especially recommend it. Spartium scoparium Spirea Anthony Waterer Callosa alba Reevesii, double Van Houtte, single Opulifolia Stephanandra flexuosa Sugar-berry or Hackberry

Note.—I have fine plants of this tree, which is fine for shade in summer, and in winter is covered with sugar-berries that are relished by birds. Botanical name is Celtis occidentalis. Symphoricarpus Vulgaris, Indian Currant Tilia Americana, Linden Ulmus Americanus, Elm Alata, Cork Elm Vitus cordifolia, Frost Grape Weeping Willow Wistaria Frutescens Magnifica Chinese Yellow Wood, Cladrastis

**Special This Month.**—I have a surplus of the beautiful Iris Madam Chereau, considered by many the finest Iris in cultivation, and will add one plant gratis to every 25 cent order received this month. Or, if you order 50 cents worth I will add two Iris; 75 cents worth, three Iris, or \$1.00, three Iris and a plant of the elegant golden Day Lily, Hemerocallis Dumortieri.

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



# SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Price 5 Cents Per Packet.

The following choice seeds should be sown during May and June. If you order 20 packets I will mail to you four splendid double flowering Geranium plants, white, pink, scarlet, and crimson, finest named sorts, FREE. Get up a club. Order this month.

## BLOOMING SECOND SEASON.

**Aquilegia**, large-flowered, long-spurred; elegant hardy plants, very showy and beautiful, mixed.  
**Aconitum**, Monk's Hood, finest.  
**Adlumia cirrhosa**, lovely delicate fern-vine; 20 ft., very graceful.  
**Adonis Vernalis**, yellow, grand.  
**Arabis alpina**, white, in early spring; grows in masses; splendid.  
**Aubrietia**, trailing masses of rich bloom; fine wall or border plant.  
**Agrostemma**, showy, red, mixed.  
**Alyssum saxatile**, golden, fine.  
**Aster**, perennial, large-flower, mixt.  
**Campanula medium**, Single, double, Cup and Saucer, separate or all mixed. My seeds of these glorious flowers are unsurpassed.  
**Carnation**, choice hardy garden, very double and fragrant; splendid colors mixed.  
**Delphinium**, Perennial Larkspur, grows six feet high, bearing long spikes of rich bloom; hardy and beautiful; rich mixture.  
**Digitalis**, Foxglove, 3 feet high; long spikes of drooping bells, beautiful; superb mixture.  
**Gypsophila paniculata**, grand for cutting to mingle in bouquets.  
**Hollyhock**, Chater's Finest Double, all colors, finest strain; flowers full-double, mixed.  
**Ipomopsis**, Lupinus, Michauxia, Malva moschata, Matricaria, Enothera, separate.  
**Perennial Poppy**, new named; glorious big hardy perennials, flowers rich colored, often nine inches across. Splendid hybrids mixed.  
**Perennial Pea**, free-blooming, ever-blooming, hardy vines; grand for a trellis or mound; mixed.

**Platycodon**, Large-flowered, big blue and white flowers, charming; fine for a garden bed, hardy, mixed.  
**Primrose**, hardy, best sorts mixed.  
**Perennial Cosmos**, Pyrethrum, splendid; white, rose, red; mixed.  
**Pinks**, Carnations and Picotees, double and single, all clove-scented, hardy, rich for borders. Mixed.  
**Perennial Phlox**, showy garden plant; big panicles of rich colored flowers, mixed.  
**Rehmannia**, Ranunculus, Sweet Rocket, Salvia azurea grandiflora, Salvia pratensis, separate.  
**Scabiosa Caucasica**, handsome perennial in garden, and fine for cutting, mixed. A choice perennial.  
**Stokesia cyanea**, Silene orientalis, Sidalcea, Stenactis, separate.  
**Sweet William**, new large-flowered, single and double; all rich colors in splendid mixture.  
**Verbascum**, Oriental Mullein, fine.

strain, richest new colors, mixed; unrivaled pot-plants for winter.  
**Cyclamen**, new large-flowered superb winter-blooming pot-plant; all the fine new colors mixed.  
**Cyperus or Umbrella Plant**, Eupatorium, Erythrina, Freesia, Fuchsia, separate.  
**Gloxinia**, finest large-flowered hybrids; charming colors and variegations; best strain; mixed.  
**Geranium Zonale**, a grand strain imported from France; rare and lovely shades; finest mixture.  
**Heliotrope**, new, large-flowered, French; very fragrant, charming colors, mixed. A superb strain.  
**Lantana**, ever-blooming, newest varieties, very beautiful; mixed.  
**Lobelia**, splendid sorts for baskets or pots, finest mixture.  
**Mimosa Pudica**, Sensitive Plant, lovely foliage, rosy, fluffy flowers.  
**Primula Chinese**, Improved, large-flowered, all the new colors; the finest ever-blooming pot plant for winter-blooming; best mixture.  
**Primula**, New French Giant, mx. New Star, mixed; New Fern-leaved, mixed; New Double, mixed.  
**Primula Obconica**, newest large-flowered, plain and fringed, rich and varied colors, mixed.  
**Primula**, Floribunda or Buttercup; Forbesi or Baby Primrose; Sieboldii, mixed; Kewensis, golden yellow; Japonica, mixed.  
**Salvia coccinea splendens**, a beautiful Scarlet Salvia for winter.  
**Solanum**, Jerusalem Cherry; Stevia serrata; Swainsonia, mixed; Torenia Fourniera, mixed; Veronica, mixed, and Vinca Rosea mixed.  
**Wallflower**, new winter-blooming, scented flowers; easily grown.

## WINDOW PLANT SEEDS.

**Abutilon**, New Hybrids, Flowering Maple, elegant for garden or for window-pots; colors white, rose, crimson; golden, mixed.  
**Antigonon leptopus**; superb Southern vine; lovely pink clusters.  
**Asparagus Plumosus**, Sprengeri Decurrens, Scandens, Tenuissimus, separate or mixed.  
**Browallia**, Large-flowered Speciosus; blue; new and beautiful.  
**Boston Smilax**, elegant pot vine.  
**Begonia**, Tuberous and Fibrous-rooted, finest colors and varieties.  
**Calceolaria**, magnificent pot-plant for winter-blooming; splendid strain, finest colors; mixed.  
**Chrysanthemum**, fine, large.  
**Cineraria**, large-flowered finest

## A LIBERAL PREMIUM.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE a year and seeds enough for your Flower Garden or your Vegetable Garden, 15 cents; or for both gardens, 25 cents. Here is the list:

### CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

**Aster**, Queen of the Market, fine double flowers in autumn; blue, white, pink, etc., mixed.  
**Larkspur**, Double Branching, a glorious annual, double flowers of many colors; mixture.  
**Pansy**, Giant Fragrant, bloom the entire season, bearing fragrant, rich-colored flowers, mixed.  
**Petunia**, Superb Bedding; a mass of rich bloom all season.

**Phlox Drummondii**, plants covered with beautiful clusters of bloom of various colors.  
**Pinks**, New Japan, most beautiful of summer flowers, in glowing colors and variegations.  
**Poppy**, New Shirley, surpassing other annuals; flowers in masses, of exquisite, rich colors; mixed.

**Portulaca**, Large-flowered, succulent plants; flowers scarlet, white, rose, yellow and striped.  
**Sweet Peas**, New Large-flowered, scented; easily grown; all the new shades and forms.  
**Mixed Seeds**, Hundreds of old and new flowers in great variety. Something new every morning.

### CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

**Beet**, Improved Blood Turnip; early, tender, sweet, prolific.  
**Cabbage**, Early Jersey Wakefield, solid, crisp and tender.  
**Cabbage**, Late Flat Dutch, best for general crop; large, sweet, solid, sure to head; keeps well.  
**Cucumber**, White Spine; medium size, early, crisp, sweet.

**Lettuce**, Drumhead, compact heads, early, tender, rich and buttery.  
**Onion**, Large Flat Red, best to grow large onions from; very mild.  
**Parasnip**, Guernsey, best variety; large, tender, sugary, of fine flavor.

**Radish**, Mixed, Specially prepared from early, medium and late sorts.  
**Tomato**, Matchless, earliest of Tomatoes; rich red, solid, does not rot.  
**Turnip**, Purple-top Globe, improved sort from France; sweet, tender.

## FOR 15 CENTS

you will get the Magazine a year and either of the fine collections of seeds you ask for; or, for 25 cents you will get the Magazine a year and both collections. Tell your friends and get up a club. If you will send me four subscriptions, at either 15 cents or 25 cents, or both, I will credit you to the Magazine a year for yourself, and send both collections as offered.

## SPECIAL CLUB OFFER.

Get up a club. Almost anybody you ask, who has a garden, will subscribe. And if you send me a club of 10 subscriptions at 15 cents each (\$1.50) I will send you a miniature Swiss Wall Clock, a good time-keeper, and an ornament for any room. Or, if preferred, I will mail you a handsome open-faced nickel watch, just the thing every little boy wants to carry, and something every little girl would appreciate for her bed-room. For other premiums write for my list and agent's outfit. Get out among your friends and neighbors before they have already secured their seed-supply, and you will find it no trouble to get subscribers.

For 3 subscriptions (45 cts.) I will mail the Magazine and 10 pkts. of seeds to each subscriber, and 3 two-oz. pkts. of Peas, Beans, and Corn (worth 30 cts.) to the agent.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



